



DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN SOFIA

Ministers Arrive 13 October

AU131214 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] On 13 October Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Olszowski, Poland's minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Gromyko, USSR first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Peter Varkonyi, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria. They will take part in the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' Foreign Ministers Committee. At Sofia Airport they were cordially greeted by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Bulgarian deputy ministers of foreign affairs and the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' diplomatic missions in Sofia.

Varkonyi Met by Ivanov

LD131808 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi Thursday arrived in Sofia to attend the foreign ministerial meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. At the airport he was met by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy of the Bulgarian foreign minister, and by deputy minister Ivan Ganev.

Foreign Ministers Session Begins

AU131503 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 13 (BTA) -- The regular session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty started here this afternoon.

The session is attended by: the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr P. Mladenov; the state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Mr H. Krolikowski; the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Mr S. Olszowski; the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr S. Andrei; the first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of foreign affairs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr A.A. Gromyko; the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Hungary, Mr P. Varkonyi; the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Mr B. Chnoupek.

The session was opened by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The agenda of the session includes issues related to the further development of the situation in Europe in the context of the general course of international development upon the foundations of the assessments and the conclusions put forward in the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty from January 5, 1983 and in the joint Moscow declaration signed by senior party and state officials of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia of June 28, 1983.

The session is proceeding in warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chnoupek Addresses Meeting

LD131805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The session is dealing with an analysis of the current international situation, particularly in connection with the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which presents the danger of a new arms race. Questions are also being discussed connected with the further development of the situation in Europe in light of the analysis and conclusions contained in the Political Declaration adopted on 5 January 1983 at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and in the joint statement of the leading party and state representatives of the seven socialist states of 28 June 1983 in Moscow.

On the first day of the session, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, was among those who spoke on current international problems.

Mladenov Gives Dinner

AU131812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Petur Mladenov has given a dinner in honor of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and of those accompanying them.

Further Report on Meeting

AU141020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The regular session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of Warsaw Pact member-countries continues in Sofia. This is the second day of the meeting. The agenda includes questions connected with the further development of the situation in Europe and [words indistinct] on the basis of the proposals submitted in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Pact member-countries Political Consultative Committee on 5 January 1983 and on the basis of the Moscow statement of highranking party and state leaders of the fraternal countries adopted on 28 June 1983.

Zhivkov Luncheon For Ministers

AU141208 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] On 14 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, received the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, who took part in the regular meeting of the Warsaw Foreign Ministers Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the work. He stressed that the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee is an authoritative forum and an important instrument for coordinating foreign policy activity and perfecting the cooperation among nations. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are an important condition for protecting world peace.

Later, our first party and state leader gave an official luncheon in honor of the Warsaw Pact ministers of foreign affairs.

Meeting Ends, Communique Adopted

AU141122 Sofia BTA in English 1114 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA) -- The session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries ended its work today. Questions pertaining to the European developments were analyzed in the context of the general unfolding of the international relations after the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the Moscow meeting of responsible party and state leaders of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The deterioration of the international situation was noted in connexion with the intention of NATO member-states to proceed towards a practical deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The ministers of foreign affairs of the fraternal countries expressed their concern over the lack of a positive reply on the part of the North Atlantic Pact member-states to the numerous proposals made in the Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow Joint Statement which offer an alternative to the nuclear war.

The results of the Madrid meeting were analyzed at the session, views were exchanged on some topics put on the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted a communique (the communique is published separately.)

Soviet Reportage on Meeting

For reportage from Soviet sources on the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' meeting, beginning with the departure from Moscow of USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, see the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

CEMA INVESTMENTS CONSULTATION -- A 2-day consultation devoted to perfecting economic conditions for investment cooperation of the CEMA member-countries began in Piestany on 27 September. The meeting is attended by experts from 24 CSSR, USSR, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Polish organizations, from the CEMA Secretariat, the International Investment Bank, and the Moscow International Institute for Economic Problems. On the agenda is the exchange of views on perfecting money-market instruments, the assessment of the effectiveness of the measures pertaining to the CEMA countries' investment cooperation and working out scientifically substantiated proposals and recommendations in that sphere for the appropriate CEMA agencies. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

BLOC TU CONSULTATION ENDS -- A 3-day consultation of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers responsible for the social security sphere ended in Prague on 22 September. The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Vietnam, and the CSSR. The participants in the consultation assessed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the previous meetings. They noted that also in the current complex economic conditions they are striving to maintain the population's standard of living and further improve its social security. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

KULIKOV 'THREATS' ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT NOTED

AU131156 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 13 (ATA) -- The commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty forces, Kulikov, declared in Warsaw that the Soviet Union and its allies in this treaty will further strengthen their arsenal of nuclear missiles and will take all the necessary measures to preserve the military strategic balance in Europe and all over the world. Referring to the preparations made by Washington and its NATO allies for the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in the Western Europe, the Russian marshal accused the United States of sabotaging the Geneva talks and of trying to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty. With regard to this, Kulikov threatened that "the Soviet Union will know how to meet properly every effort aimed at upsetting the existing balance of the strategic military forces." He underlined Moscow's determination to carry into effect the deployment programs of the "SS-20" missiles in the territories of East Europe and declared that the Soviet Union will carry the words into reality. The news agencies stress that the new threats by the Russian marshal are made only 48 hours before the beginning of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which will meet in Sofia to discuss the problems of this aggressive military bloc.

Meanwhile the NATO sources in Brussels report that everything is ready in the military bases of West Europe for the deployment of the first 41 "Pershing 2" and "cruise" missiles. According to these sources, the 9 "Pershing" missiles will be deployed in West Germany whereas the other 32 "cruise" missiles will be deployed in Britain and Italy. NATO and the three governments of the above-mentioned countries, the report stresses, have been instructed to carry out these actions in full secrecy, because of the massive anti-nuclear manifestations which are planned to be organized on October 20 in West Europe, and especially in West Germany and Belgium.

LEADERS AT GJIROKASTER FOLKLORE FESTIVAL LISTED

AU122040 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 12 October reports that the National Folklore Festival held in Gjirokastra from 6-12 October, has ended. Following is a list of leaders who were reported to have attended the festival, taken from the Tirana radio 1900 GMT newcasts of the dates cited below:

6 October: Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; AWP Central Committee Politburo members Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, and Hekuran Isai; AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha, Tefta Cami, Sofokli Lazri, and Shefqet Peci; and Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha.

7 October: Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai; AWP Central Committee Politburo member Pali Miska; and Tefta Cami, Sofokli Lazri, Shefqet Peci, and Farudin Hoxha.

8 October: AWP Central Committee Politburo members Hajredin Celiku and Pali Miska; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members Besnik Bekteshi and Llambi Gegprifti; AWP Central Committee Secretary Vangjel Cerreva.

9 October: Hajredin Celiku, Besnik Bekteshi, Llambi Gegprifti, and Vangjel Cerreva.

10 October: AWP Central Committee Politburo members Rita Marko and Muho Asllani; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, and Qirjako Mihal; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Tefta Cami.

11 October: Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Muho Asllani, Foto Cami, and Qirjako Mihalii.

12 October: Adil Carcani, Simon Stefani, Manush Myftiu, and Foto Cami.

BRIEFS

BRITISH MARXIST DELEGATION - -A delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britian (Marxist-Leninist) led by David Williams, the party's general secretary, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation was received at the AWP headquarters and held talks on problems of mutual interest, which were attended by Sofokil Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee. The talks took place in a fraternal and internationalist spirit. During its stay in Albania, the delegation visited Tirana, Kruje, Shkoder, Fier Berat, and Vlore Districts. The delegation has left our country. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83 AU]

CPC LEADERS EXPRESS 'GRATITUDE' FOR GREETINGS

AU131220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received a message from Ye Jianying, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council, which expresses cordial gratitude for the greetings sent on the PRC's 34th anniversary.

U.S. 'COURTING' OF BEIJING NOT RECIPROCATED

AU131344 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 83 p 7

[Georgi Todorchev, New York correspondent article: "When Washington is Courting..."]

[Text] New York, 11 Oct -- Washington's flirt with Beijing continues with particular eagerness and insistence following the line of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and China, as pursued by President Reagan. Wu Xueqian, China's foreign affairs minister, is having talks with the U.S. President today and will be welcomed as a guest at the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, and at U.S. Congress, treated with the greatest courtesy ever accorded to any minister of foreign affairs, as official U.S. Administration spokesmen have declared. This "courting" of the Chinese statesman reflects at least two specific goals of President Reagan's military-political line, namely:

-- First, Washington's striving to involve Beijing as much as possible in so-called "strategic relations," likely to adopt "varied forms of action" directed against the Soviet Union, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated in an interview following his recent visit to the PRC.

-- Second, we are faced with the White House's intention to use the Great Wall of China as an attractive background for the 1984 election campaign. It has been decided that Ronald Reagan, as the uncontested Presidential candidate of the Republican Party, should pay an official visit to China in April 1984.

The President has lifted the embargo on the delivery of modern technology to China, including technological means likely to be used for military purposes. New U.S. Government instructions have been issued pertaining to the proposal to satisfy at least 75 percent of Beijing's possible demands for modern computers and electronic devices necessary for military production, to an exchange of military delegations at officers' level, and to discussing deals for the sale of American weapons to China. As U.S. sources are indicating, people in Washington seem even to be inclined to liberalize trade with China, including export and import quotas and customs problems, and to revise the credit policy as regards Beijing, provided that the United States can obtain "closer strategic relations with China" in exchange. As UPI pointed out, while the American side is insisting upon its wish for such relations, the Chinese leaders are rejecting any alliance with the United States directed against the Soviet Union.

AFGHAN LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS FOR GREETINGS

AU131208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received a message from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The message read:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, Government, and people of the DRA, and on our personal behalf, we express with great pleasure our cordial and sincere gratitude to you, dear comrades, and through you to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian people, on the warm greetings addresses to us on the anniversary of the DRA independence day. We note with satisfaction that the fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments, are ever more enriched with new content, based on our common revolutionary ideals and goals. We are confident that these friendly relations and cooperation, which express the strivings of the Afghan and Bulgarian peoples will develop and strengthen further for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of world peace and security. We take this opportunity to express our wishes for your prosperity, and for further successes and progress on the part of the friendly Bulgarian people.

GOVERNMENT TO FURTHER MECHANIZE AGRICULTURE

AU121832 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 12 (BTA) -- Today a sitting was held on the agriculture council with the Council of Ministers. The sitting approved a system of complex mechanization of agriculture and the demands in machinery for the 1986-1990 period. The system provides conditions for technical re-equipment of the branch in accordance with the line adopted by the 12th BCP Congress of all-round intensification of agriculture on the basis of stepped up transfer of techno-scientific progress into practice and up-to-date highly productive technologies. Farm mechanical engineering is provided to develop at accelerated rates, by extending industrial cooperation and specialization for reciprocal deliveries of farm machinery with the socialist countries.

The implementation of new systems and technological complexes and machinery will make possible the fuller use of the biological possibilities of plant varieties and animal breeding machines. A new principle will be introduced for the further intensification of grain and fodder production and on this basis the losses in gathering and storing the farm produce will be minimized. Particular attention is attached to the stepped up mechanization of the manual labor-consuming processes in market-gardening, fruit-growing, vine-growing and tobacco-cultivation. The plans provide for the mechanization and automation of the processes in stock-breeding and applying largely industrial technologies for breeding farm animals. The agriculture council also adopted a system of improving the organization of repair, technical servicing and spare parts supply of the machine tractor park [as received] It is provided to start special servicing of the basic farm equipment. It will be repaired in specialized plants and maintained at county repair enterprises. In order to ensure their most efficient utilization, a large part of the energy-saturated and heavy-duty farm machinery will be concentrated with these enterprises.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO NIGERIA, TUNISIA -- The State Council has relieved Aleksandur Karlov Atanasov from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Dimitur Ivanov Vulev has been appointed in his place as Bulgarian ambassador to Nigeria. Ivan Stefanov Abadzhiev has been relieved of his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Tunisia and Vladislav Videnov Kostov has been appointed in his place as Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia.

[Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 83 p 6 AU]

CHNOUPEK SPEECH AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU111240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 7

[Report on CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek's speech at the 38th UN General Assembly session on 5 October in New York: "CSSR's Active Contribution Toward Consolidating Peace," capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] B. Chnoupek began his statement by congratulating the Panamanian representative Jorge Illueka on his election to the function of chairman of the 38th UN General Assembly session. He wished both him and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar many successes in their responsible work. He also expressed appreciation of the work accomplished by the chairman of the preceding, 37th, UN General Assembly session, Imre Hollai, representative of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Minister Chnoupek then welcomed to the UN ranks a new member -- the Federation of St. Christopher-Nevis, and sincerely congratulated it on achieving independence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek then said:

Regrettably, the period since the last year's General Assembly was marked by a further escalation of the struggle between the two main, diametrically opposed, forces of today -- the forces that are driving the world toward increasing tension and feverish armament and toward a nuclear war, and the forces that are striving to consolidate peace and to achieve international security and cooperation.

The militarists' endeavors to destroy the existing military equilibrium and to pile up further pyramids of weapons are meeting with the increasing opposition of the masses, regardless of their political opinion or religious conviction. **THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND LIFE AND AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR, WHICH WAS HELD IN JULY IN PRAGUE, HAS PROVED THIS. THUS THE CAPITAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, A COUNTRY WHERE WORLD WAR II -- THE MOST TERRIBLE WAR IN HISTORY -- BEGAN AND ALSO ENDED, BECAME THE HIGH FORUM OF THE MOST HUMANE IDEAS.**

From its platform GUSTAV HUSAK, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CSSR PRESIDENT, DECLARED: "DESPITE THE SERIOUS SITUATION WE ARE JOINTLY FACING TODAY, WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THERE IS STILL TIME TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT THE WORLD DEVELOPMENT FROM TAKING THE PATH OF THE DANGEROUS SPIRAL OF AGGRAVATING TENSION, AND TO MAKE IT TAKE THE PATH OF CONSOLIDATING TRUST AND DEVELOPING MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION AND POLITICAL AND MILITARY DETENTE. IT IS NECESSARY TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AVERT THE WAR DANGER -- REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE ISSUE IS A GLOBAL OR LIMITED WAR, A LARGE OR SMALL WAR."

Proceeding from this demand, THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDUM AND THE CSSR GOVERNMENT RECEIVED WITH FULL UNDERSTANDING THE RECENT DECLARATION MADE BY YURIY ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR'S SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM, which touches on the basic issues of our present world: the ensurance of a life in peace, a most intrinsic interest of mankind. They highly appraised the principled position maintained by the Soviet Union, which has again proved to the whole world that the policy of peace, security, and cooperation between the peoples is the basic principle of the Leninist peace policy. This declaration has received a great response from Czechoslovakia's peoples. This is because, in fact, the current international situation shows best how highly urgent it is to develop these goals into specific deeds! The past 12 months have demonstrably registered a further complication of this situation. This is an alarming state of affairs, one which requires immediate, thorough treatment.

Where Is the Hotbed of Tension?

Why is this so? What are the real causes of this unfavorable diagnosis? Where should one look for the root of this dangerously spreading infection, to put it figuratively, which is undermining the stability of the entire international community?

After thorough analysis and reflection, we stated a few days ago in the joint communique on the Moscow deliberations with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, and USSR's minister of foreign affairs, that "THE CURRENT COMPLICATED DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS, BOTH IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD, IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, ABOVE ALL THE UNITED STATES, which are striving to achieve military supremacy and then to foist their will on others, and to rule the world. THESE CIRCLES ARE INITIATING UNPRECEDENTED MILITARY PROGRAMS, FANNING HOTBEDS OF TENSION AND CONFLICT, AND MEDDLING WITH INCREASING RUTHLESSNESS IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF MANY COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. They are systematically disrupting normal relations between states with different social systems by escalating the military psychosis, by engaging in ideological subversion, by falsifying reality, and by slandering socialist countries -- all of which is meant to deceive the peoples -- as well as by undertaking extensive provocations which violate the basic norms of international law."

IN SUCH A COMPLICATED SITUATION IT IS NECESSARY TO FIRST BREAK THE DEADLOCK OVER THE ISSUE OF ELIMINATING THE DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK OF NUCLEAR WAR, because this sword of Damocles that is hanging over our civilization is constantly threatening it with devastation and catastrophe. Today, its victims would be not merely cities, but whole continents. That is why we reject the prospect of a Euroshima and Eurosaki. WE SHARPLY PROTEST THE RISKY PLANS TO DEPLOY NEW AMERICAN INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE. They would disrupt the existing military equilibrium in Europe in favor of the United States and NATO. We in Czechoslovakia cannot remain indifferent toward such a development. THE PERSHING II MISSILES ARE TO BE DEPLOYED ONLY 180 KM FROM OUR BORDER, ONLY A FEW DOZEN SECONDS' FLIGHT AWAY.

That is why we, together with the widest circles of the world public, are waiting for the moment when the United States will put an end to its fruitless verbalism at the Geneva negotiations and finally show the willingness to reach an agreement that respects the principle of equality and equal security. THIS IS THE KEY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE LATEST SIGNIFICANT SOVIET PROPOSALS ARE BASED -- PROPOSALS THAT CONFIRM THE USSR'S CONSTRUCTIVE AND HONORABLE STAND.

The proposed path toward an agreement quite justly takes into account the legitimate interests of both sides: The United States will forego deploying missiles in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union will reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles on the European side to the level of the number of British and French missiles, and will also liquidate all missiles which this reduction will concern.

The World At the Crossroads

The stakes are high. Success in Geneva can direct the world development into calmer water. Failure can herald risks and uncertainty. Now the question is, how will the United States behave: Will it listen to common sense, or will it continue to play for time, staking all on deploying the Pershing and intermediate-range missiles?

It would thus place its European allies in the unenviable role of hostage, having the death-bringing weapons located on their territory -- weapons, on the use of which they would not be able fully to decide, but would bear all the terrible consequences connected with their deployment, including the possibility of retaliatory strikes.

That is why I want to stress that CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS NOT REJECTING ANY REALISTIC PROPOSALS FOR RESOLVING THE EXISTING COMPLICATED SITUATION. IT DOES NOT EVEN REJECT THE ZERO OPTION. On the contrary, it fully backs the zero option -- but one in which the zero really means a zero. Zero for intermediate-range nuclear weapons; zero for missiles launched from the ground; zero for nuclear weapons dropped from the air; zero for nuclear weapons launched from the sea; zero for aircraft carrying nuclear bombs; zero for aircraft carrying nuclear missiles; in brief zero for all these systems which can transport nuclear arms.

It has been generally known for some time how many of these arms NATO had in Europe alone and also in which direction they have been aimed for three decades. This applies to all those land-based Matadors, Thors, Pershing-I's, Honest Johnnies, Little Johnnies, Lances and howitzers for various calibers of nuclear shells, as well as to the Polaris and Poseidon submarines and the Starfighter and Phantom planes. It is truly unnecessary to be a West Point graduate to grasp the danger they pose to our old continent. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has been always merely balancing-out this American supremacy in nuclear arms since the times of the atomic bomb monopoly, and, in the middle of the seventies, it actually only responded to these megatons of nuclear death that had already been installed on the European continent by deploying what in English is termed "surface-to-surface" 20 missiles -- that is, the SS-20 missiles, BY DOING THIS, THE SOVIET UNION HAS MERELY ACHIEVED AN APPROXIMATE EQUILIBRIUM WHICH, IT MAY BE SAID, WAS NOT DOUBTED BY ANYBODY AT THAT TIME.

That is why it must be said quite openly: SHOULD THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW AMERICAN MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE REALLY TAKE PLACE, IT WOULD DISRUPT THIS APPROXIMATE EQUILIBRIUM, AND A NEW MILITARY-STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION WOULD ENSUE. This must be stated openly and addressed particularly to those who want to camouflage reality by sophisticated computer games with figures, by commercial arithmetic with missiles, by such catchwords as "dual-track decisions," alleged "zero options," "provisional solutions," or "global ceilings," all of which have a single aim: To confuse the public, so that it loses all idea of what is what in the chaos of figures, in the maze of proposals, and the labyrinth of declarations, to intimidate it with the alleged Soviet supremacy and threat, and to utilize this situation for deploying missiles.

The Agreement Is Still Feasible

Yes, it is necessary to openly repeat that, IF THE AMERICAN MISSILES ARE DEPLOYED IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION AND ALL WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES WILL BE STRATEGICALLY UNDER THREAT AND WILL BE FORCED TO ADOPT INEVITABLE MEASURES FOR ENSURING THEIR OWN SECURITY AND ESTABLISHING THE INEVITABLE COUNTER-BALANCE -- AND THIS INCLUDES MEASURES THAT WOULD CONCERN ALSO U.S. TERRITORY. This must be realized, truly realized, most seriously and in the fullest sense of the above words. The socialist countries' declarations on this issue are well known. Our own, Czechoslovak, declaration of 3 June 1983, in which we fully back the Soviet Government's stand and its steps which are inevitable for ensuring its own security and that of its allies, also remains valid.

Nevertheless, we maintain that as long as the deployment of American missiles in Europe does not begin, an agreement continues to be possible. There is still time for this. Let us not forget: Wasted opportunities usually are not repeated in politics. It is therefore in the interest of Europe and the whole world to reach an agreement in Geneva.

Both in the past and today, the socialist countries have been pushing through their constructive peace policy with the aid of realistic deeds. THE CONTINUITY OF THIS POLICY IS AFFIRMED BY THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE PRAGUE SESSION OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES' POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE. THE BACKBONE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPOSAL TO CONCLUDE A TREATY ON THE MUTUAL NONUSE OF MILITARY FORCE AND PRESERVATION OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEMBER-STATES OF THE WARSAW AND NATO PACTS, the strongest political-military alliances in the world. Czechoslovakia, which was entrusted with the presentation of this significant document, has acquainted most of the UN member-countries with it.

Almost everywhere we encountered a reaction testifying that the cause of peace is dear to the people of all states in the world. This April in Prague, the Warsaw Pact's Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs elaborated the further procedure for implementing these peace proposals. Our resolve to exchange opinions between the two groupings was reaffirmed.

We particularly stressed that THE DRAFT OF THE TREATY IN QUESTION IS AIMED AT DEVELOPING ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND AT CONCRETIZING IN TREATY DOCUMENTS, THE COMMITMENT NOT TO USE FORCE that was generally formulated in the UN charter. The draft proposes to adopt the principle of not being the first to use nuclear or conventional arms. It also contains the commitment to preserve viable peaceful relations and to develop them actively and deliberately on the basis of mutuality. It gives all the nonaligned and neutral countries on all continents the right to join it. In brief, IT STRENGTHENS PEACE AND WARDS OFF THE DANGER OF WAR.

We believe that concrete negotiations should be opened on the draft of this treaty.

Example of Realism

The proof that concrete measures to normalize the international political atmosphere can be achieved, even if this atmosphere is aggravated, is provided by the POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE MADRID MEETING. THE CULMINATION OF THIS MEETING IN THE ADOPTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED DOCUMENT, that anchors the continuation of the policy of peace, detente and East-West dialogue, and the development of a comprehensive cooperation on the basis of the final act of the Helsinki Conference, REPRESENTS THE VICTORY OF POLITICAL REALISM and confirms the well-tested truth that political will and activity are the driving force behind the solution of even seemingly hopeless problems. The results of the meeting can open the way to a new phase of the process that was begun by the Helsinki Conference, both in Vienna in 1986 and at many other working conferences and meetings. WE REGARD THE DECISION TO CONVENE A CONFERENCE ON MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING TRUST AND SECURITY AND ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE NEXT JANUARY IN STOCKHOLM AS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT. The appropriate Czechoslovak bodies have been instructed to fulfill the stipulation of the resulting document of the Madrid meeting in keeping with the CSSR's legislation.

However, certain negative phenomena of the last few weeks contrast sharply with the need of our times to look for, and to find, a common language and to strive for mutual understanding and the solution of existing problems by means of negotiation. I have in mind primarily the gross anti-Soviet campaign around the South Korean aircraft incident. It testifies that THE PURPOSE OF FANNING HATRED AND SLANDERS IS TO CAMOUFLAGE THE EXTENSIVE MILITARY-POLITICAL PROVOCATION AGAINST THE USSR in the Far East, WHICH WAS PREPARED WELL IN ADVANCE. It was as unheard-of as the refusal of guarantees to ensure the safe participation of Minister Gromyko -- co-creator of the UN Charter, participant in the constituent conference of this organization, and representative of a country which is a permanent member of the Security Council -- in our session. WE HAVE HERE A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS HOST COUNTRY IN 1947. The agreement clearly states that no federal, state, or local body may place obstacles in the way of the arrival of representatives of UN member-states at its headquarters or their departure from it, regardless of the relations existing between the governments in question.

These and other similar steps illustrate the practices of the psychological war, unleashed by the imperialists and programmatically expanded from the sphere of ideology into interstate relations. They represent attempts to distract the public's attention from the fact that it is imperialism which is daily trampling underfoot basic human rights, and particularly the most basic rights of the equality of all people and of a life in peace.

Against the Falsification of History

Of course, it is of no use for the representatives of imperialism to daily adopt the pose of arbiters of all that is happening in the world, to arbitrarily falsify history by attributing the postwar map of Europe not to agreements but to brute force. It is of even less use for them to present the socialist social system as the source of all evil or the garbage heap of history; to call socialist countries, even though schools of thought and jewels of the world culture had emerged from the womb of their nations long before Columbus, "wild and primitive," and to do this even on the territory of neutral states; to accuse the representatives of these states of "brutal acts" and "flagrant and indolent lies," and to insult them by using expressions taken from the vocabulary of street slang, or to incite the people of the socialist countries against their governments with the aid of wild rhetoric directly via the microphones of radio broadcasting studios -- this is an absolute political rarity, which is at par with the most extreme sallies from the deepest period of the cold war.

For our part, we will never demean ourselves by using such an undignified method of waging a "discussion." Yes to an ideological noncoexistence; no to a psychological war. We never respond to ignorance about social behavior with the same ignorance. Such approaches do not correspond with our principles or policy. Our truth needs no strong-man words. Its force lies in the historic mission of our social system which, with scientific predetermination, is predestined to replace the departing system.

Nobody can change this fact. Not even those who exploit their fellow men, also created in God's image, and who appropriate the surplus-value created by the work of their fellow men -- the main source of capital and riches. Not even those who are leaving millions of people without work. Not those who deny their fellow citizens the right to free education. And not those who do not ensure them free medical care. AND THEREFORE ALSO NOT THOSE REPRESENTATIVES OF MONOPOLIES AND MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES WHO, IN DEFENSE OF THEIR CLASS INTERESTS AND PROFITS, ARE TURNING THEIR "HUMANISM," AS YURIY ANDROPOV REMARKED A FEW DAYS AGO, "INTO NEW PILES OF DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS, FROM MX MISSILES TO CONTAINERS OF PARALYZING NERVE GAS."

Contributions in the Spirit of the Charter

We regard the Soviet Union's proposals on the issues of "condemnation of nuclear war" and "freezing nuclear armament," which yesterday resounded from this platform, as a concrete -- and in these times extremely weighty -- contribution to implementing the UN Charter's ideals on international security and the preservation of world peace. We fully identify ourselves with their aim and content, as well as with the demand to include them in the agenda of the present General Assembly.

As regards the course and results of this year's session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, we cannot be fully satisfied. Despite this, we continue to regard it as extremely important, because, in fact, experience to date shows that in the past -- provided its members showed sufficient political will -- it has been capable of working out and adopting important international-legal documents which do limit the arms race to a certain extent.

The development of the situation shows that it is also necessary to adopt further, speedy steps against the militarization of outer space. That is why we welcome and FULLY SUPPORT THE USSR'S IMPORTANT NEW PROPOSAL ON THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY BANNING THE USE OF FORCE IN OUTER SPACE, AND FROM OUTER SPACE AGAINST THE EARTH. We appreciate the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to launch into space any kind of anti-satellite weapons so long as other states, including the United States, refrain from doing so. We regard this commitment as a solid foundation for resolving the issue of demilitarizing the furthest reaches of outer space.

In our view, the complex of disarmament issues can only be resolved through realistic, systematic international cooperation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS COOPERATION WERE ANCHORED IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING THE AIMS OF DISARMAMENT, adopted at the 34th UN General Assembly session on our initiative. The topical, and permanently valid, nature of this document was also affirmed by the adoption of corresponding resolutions at the two preceding UN General Assembly sessions. We consider it useful for the current General Assembly, too, to deal seriously with this issue and to adopt appropriate recommendations. Our delegation is prepared to participate actively in this work and to contribute a concrete draft resolution.

Burning Issues

The increasing threat to peace is also manifested in the fanning of old hotbeds of tension and in the creation of new ones. The imperialist circles are intensifying their policy of pressure and diktat. They interfere in the internal affairs of others. They use force on all continents.

The developments in the Middle East are also causing concern. The exacerbation of the situation caused by Israel's aggression against Lebanon and against the Palestinian people is taking place with the generous support of world reaction. The ruthless course taken by the Israeli expansionists, which is aimed at rapidly changing the demographic nature of the occupied Arab territories, increases the urgency of a speedy, just, and comprehensive peace solution.

Moreover, there is, deplorably, direct armed interference by Washington there, for Washington is striving to expand the military-strategic bridgehead for its interference throughout the area. The ceasefire agreement concluded between the sides in the intra-Lebanese conflict must be welcomed. However, A LASTING PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY WITH THE COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI TROOPS both from this area and from other Arab territories. The U.S. and NATO countries' intervention troops must also leave Lebanon.

The halting of the senseless war between Iran and Iraq, and the settlement of controversial issues between them on the basis of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity, is increasing¹ urgent.

We appreciate the efforts of the Afghan Government to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to improve relations with the neighboring countries -- Pakistan and Iran. In this respect, the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations, carried out through the personal plenipotentiary of the UN Secretary General, have become a significant contribution.

We are in complete solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea -- in defense of freedom, independence, and unity against the interference of external forces, against open subversion, which struggle is continuing under difficult conditions. We support the peace policy of the Indo-chinese countries, which are striving to resolve controversial issues in Southeast Asia through dialogue. It is high time for the UN General Assembly, too, finally to recognize the true representative of the Kampuchean people, who have done so much to heal the wounds caused by the Pol Pot regime.

We support the efforts of the DPRK Government, aimed at peacefully unifying Korea and achieving the withdrawal of American units from the southern part of the country.

We welcome the recommendation on resolving the issue of Cyprus, contained in the resolution of the Spring Session of the 37th UN General Assembly. The prerequisite for its implementation is respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. The talks carried out between the representatives of the two communities, which were positively influenced by the personal initiative of the UN Secretary General, can play a significant role in this.

WE RESOLUTELY PROTEST THE RACIST POLICY PURSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. It must end the illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as the barbaric attacks against the neighboring independent states, especially the People's Republic of Angola. The people of Namibia, led by the SWAPO organization, must be allowed to realize their rights of self-determination, freedom, and national independence, IN THE WAY THIS IS SET DOWN BY THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, and they must be allowed to do this immediately without any conditions or obstruction from the Republic of South Africa or the so-called contact group.

Peace and stability are definitely lacking in such an important sphere as Central America. The striking exacerbation of the situation which has taken place there since the last UN General Assembly session must be attributed to the escalation of aggressive actions directed against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, and the national liberation movement in El Salvador. We condemn such a hegemonist policy of imperialism toward the Central American countries. We appreciate the efforts of the Contadora Group member-states to resolve the Central American crisis through political negotiations.

This also applies to the southern part of the continent, and to some of its unresolved problems which continue to include the problem of the Malvinas Islands -- a problem which endangers peace and the security of the entire area.

WE RESPECT THE ACTIVITY OF, AND THE ROLE PLAYED BY, THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, and its contribution in the battle for normalizing the international situation, for halting feverish armament, for enthroning a lasting peace, and for peacefully resolving conflicts in various parts of the world. WE HIGHLY APPRAISE THE MOVEMENT'S SEVENTH CONGRESS IN DELHI, which called upon the states and peoples of the world to develop broad mutual cooperation in resolving international problems, and to democratize relations among the states by creating a new and just international economic system.

That is why we regard with alarm all that stands in the way of these aims. This applies in particular to the rapid upsurge of protectionism and of discriminatory tendencies on the part of the West. In the endeavor to ease the impact of economic difficulties in their own ranks, the appropriate capitalist countries are directing the edge of this impact against a whole number of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. These capitalist countries are also striving to target the socialist states. We condemn such a policy.

Minister Chnoupek concluded his speech by expressing the conviction that the United Nations would increasingly involve itself in normalizing and improving international relations. In this connection he recalled the stand adopted this January by the Warsaw Pact's Political Declaration, which says that the UN role in international life as a significant forum for unifying the state's efforts with the aim of consolidating peace and international security and of helping resolve urgent world problems must be increased and intensified. The minister assured the session that Czechoslovakia -- a founding member of the United Nations -- will do everything in its power to enable this worldwide organization, which represents the embodiment of the people's longing for peace, to reach those noble goals which it set itself 38 years ago.

Chnoupek Evaluates UNGA Session

AU131526 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[CTK New York dispatch: "The Situation Calls For Normalization; Talking to Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek"]

[Text] New York (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR's minister of foreign affairs who attended the 38th UN General Assembly session, granted CTK reporter Richard Hajsky the following interview the day before yesterday, prior to departing by air from New York:

[Hajsky] How do you assess the course of this year's UN General Assembly to date, Comrade Minister?

[Chnoupek] Even though about one-third of the UN General Assembly's general debate is still before us, and thus one cannot make a definite assessment, it is nevertheless possible to say a great deal about the debate. First, one must stress that the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, closely coordinated their course here and actively contributed, and are further contributing, to making this forum -- attended by more than 20 heads of states and governments and by about 130 ministers of foreign affairs from 158 member-countries -- provide an impulse toward enhancing and strengthening the UN role in unifying the states' efforts for consolidating peace and international security. The current international situation, exacerbated by imperialism, makes clear on its own accord the urgency to normalize it.

Specifically, it is imperative to completely avert the danger of a nuclear war, preserve and further develop the policy of detente, and make it possible to take the desirable steps toward disarmament and military detente.

In this connection I want to stress that, compared with the past UN General Assembly sessions, this year's session is particularly characterized by the fact that the absolute majority of delegations emphasized the issues of war and peace, of detente and confrontation. In spite of the differing stands on the assessment of world developments maintained by states with different social systems, the demands for a dialogue as the only sensible alternative for resolving controversial issues were prominent. Today regional or group interests, which formerly most emphatically prevailed over global interests and the needs of the times, are relatively retreating into the background. For instance, concern about the militarist preparations of imperialism was more emphatic and frequent in the statements of the leading representatives of nonaligned and neutral countries. Their concern involves above all the new round of feverish armament and its most dangerous gamut -- from preparations for deploying the most modern American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to the modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential. In all this we must regard as extremely important the fact that many delegations, especially those from the Asia, African, and Latin American countries, pointed out that it is exactly the deployment of American missiles that is the source of the current number-one danger.

If we regard the course of the debate in greater detail -- this year it concerns 141 points on the agenda -- we can state that the member-countries' interest is emphatically directed toward concluding the "resilience test" that has yielded good results with regard to detente. In this connection, typical are the positive results of the recently concluded Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Madrid confirmed the viability of the policy of detente; understandably, this was also positively reflected in the spirit of the UN General Assembly's general debate. From the Assembly's rostrum, the speakers particularly appraised the decision to convene in Stockholm a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and for disarming in Europe.

[Hajsky] The socialist countries have always been the driving force of peace-creating initiatives in the United Nations. Was this the case this year, too?

[Chnoupek] Certainly. The socialist countries made use of this year's general debate for consistently pushing through the constructive proposals dealt with in the Political Declaration of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, by the Moscow session of the top representatives of seven European socialist countries, and by the session of the Warsaw Pact's Council of Foreign Ministers. In this connection our delegations to the UN General Assembly stressed the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO countries. We expressed the opinion that concrete negotiations should be opened on the draft of this treaty. The socialist countries called the drafts of the "Condemnation of the Nuclear War" and "Freezing of Nuclear Arms" resolutions which the Soviet Union had submitted to this session, a constructive, highly topical, and extremely weighty contribution to implementing the UN Charter. The socialist countries also welcomed and supported the Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth.

Alongside the fraternal socialist countries, we urgently pointed out the danger threatening world peace and international security due to the fanning of old, and the creating of new, hotbeds of tension. This applies both to the Middle East where, in addition to Israeli expansionists, the imperialist circles are interfering with increasing ruthlessness in Lebanon's internal affairs, particularly through the American military presence, and to the senseless war between Iraq and Iran.

The same applies to imperialism's aggressive actions against the countries of Central America, to the racist and highly aggressive policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa in the southern part of that continent, and so forth.

The high prestige of the socialist countries was also confirmed by the fact that Czechoslovakia was elected to act as one of the deputy chairmen of the UN General Assembly, and that its representative chaired the plenum session.

[Hajsky] How do you assess, Comrade Minister, your meetings with your colleagues on UN soil?

[Chnoupek] This year, too, these meetings -- which are traditionally part and parcel of the atmosphere and course of the General Assembly -- have proved to be an efficient means for clarifying opinions on how to proceed further in implementing the UN Charter's noble aims, on how to avert a nuclear war, and on how best to serve detente, disarmament, and the broadest peace cooperation. I regard my meetings and talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of many states as most useful, also because they provide us with the possibility to exchange opinions on many bilateral issues and on how to develop further our mutual contacts in the spheres of common interest. Naturally, these were brief talks. Nevertheless, they were stimulating and inspiring for further contacts. In this context I would like to stress that after more than 20 years the first actual meeting between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and PRC took place. At this meeting both sides expressed interest in constructive development of mutual relations, particularly in the economic and cultural spheres. It can also be said that first meetings after many years were held with the ministers of foreign affairs of Iran and Italy. We have gathered a lot of information [pozhatky] which we now intend to actively utilize for further developing a constructive dialogue, including a dialogue on a high political level.

Prague -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York, returned home yesterday (11 Oct).

Interviewed on Return Home

LD131149 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, has returned home from the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. On this occasion he gave the following interview to Czechoslovak Television.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Comrade Minister, this year's session of the UN General Assembly was marked -- is marked -- by the worsened situation in the world. How does it affect this year's deliberations, and how does it differ from the previous ones?

[Chnoupek] As you know there is one-third of the general discussion still to go: Several dozen heads of delegations who are to discuss serious issues are still to speak and therefore one cannot make definite conclusions about the general discussion, but I think it is possible to express a preliminary opinion on some main issues. As regards the characteristic features of the general discussion hitherto: Unlike in previous years, in the current more complicated, and more tense situation it is, I would say, more clear-cut in political terms, and is marked by ideological standpoints, by political polarization.

I have in mind the fact that the overwhelming majority of the speakers commented on the basic issues that determine the present and the future of human civilization: the issues of peace, war, detente, and confrontation. There is a difference here compared to previous years, when most countries, in particular non-European countries, attempted to give an economic slant to the political discussion. It was of course very important, but still it was not the central issue.

[Speaker] Comrade Minister, in your speech at the UN General Assembly you said among other things that the Warsaw Pact member-states, including Czechoslovakia, will be forced to adopt certain measures if the United States deploys new missiles in Western Europe. Could you tell us how the UN member-countries reacted to this declaration?

[Chnoupek] We stressed it in our speech exactly as it was written in the documents of the Presidium of our party and our government in the summer. We underlined this because many member-states and the representatives of those countries -- especially the NATO member-countries, to be specific -- cast doubts on our standpoint, asked whether we really meant what we said, and asked some concrete questions such as: What sort of missiles? When will it take place? This naturally does not belong to the political sphere; these are questions of a different kind and this was why we stressed from the rostrum and in our bilateral talks that it will happen as has been written. [end recording]

U.S. 'WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE' IS 'SWINDLE'

AU131238 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 83 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "note" column: "A Great Swindle; From Our Washington Reporter"]

[text] Almost at the same time that the American delegations were taking their seats at the roundtable in Geneva -- they had allegedly received instructions from the White House to adopt "more flexible attitudes" in negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms -- an American journalist, Jack Anderson, published a significant report in THE WASHINGTON POST. Referring to sources close to the Pentagon, he confirmed reports from London and Bonn that the United States has already secretly transferred to the FRG and Britain by military cargo aircraft both the Pershing II and cruise missiles. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that they should already be fully operational on the launching pads by 15 December 1984. They consist of carriers produced by American armories in Florida and California, and of nuclear charges from the arsenals in Seneca Falls and Colorado.

The masquerade is over. In the face of world public opinion, the Reagan government has been claiming that the deployment of the missiles had not yet been finally decided and that it all depends on the Soviet Union's stands. This whole transparent propaganda trick was based on the so-called two-track decision adopted by the NATO Council in December 1979. This decision was interpreted as meaning that, having made the decision about the missiles, the pact had left open the issue of their deployment, and thus also the possibility of an agreement.

Negotiations are still going on in Geneva. However, despite this the Americans are in fact already deploying their dangerous missiles in Western Europe. All that had been said about the "willingness to negotiate" with the Soviet Union was just a big swindle. It shows what the United States is, and was, actually aiming to achieve, despite the fact that the Soviet Union recently declared again that it is not yet too late to halt the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation.

INDRA RECEIVES BULGARIA'S ATANAS DIMITROV

LD132006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly today received Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, who is on holiday in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a comradely discussion they dealt with the opportunities for further deepening contacts and cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two countries.

SWAPO DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 13 OCT

LD131649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] An official SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] delegation headed by its chairman Sam Nujoma today ended a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia and left Prague by air. At Ruzyně Airport the delegation was seen off by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, and other personalities.

JAKES SPEAKS ON TECHNOLOGY, NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

LD131229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The staff and the students of the advanced political college of the party Central Committee discusses today at the school-wide aktiv the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his speech Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, analyzed in detail the need for the accelerated practical application of findings of science and technology so that work productivity will increase, because this is the main prerequisite for improving the standard of living and for the implementation of the social-economic program of the 16th party congress.

He pointed out that there were still reserves in specialization and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in electronics, robotics, and other spheres.

He also emphasized the need for further deepening the dynamics of economic development. He stressed that there was a need for new approaches to intensification, for an end to laziness, conservatism, equal pay regardless of performances, and old methods. He pointed to the importance of doing away with the approaches to tasks that take into consideration only the need of a certain sphere of industry or of an individual enterprise.

Comrade Milos Jakes described as particularly important the fight for good quality, a harmony between production and use, the need for discipline and order and penalties for poor work.

Those present fully supported in resolutions the peace proposals delivered by the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov.

STATE-WIDE MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

LD131936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the presence of Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and head of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee Vaclav Janousek and Zbynek Sojak, a state-wide meeting of secretaries for industry of the regional committees of the party and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. Also present at the meeting were: Deputy Federal Premiers Jaromir Obzina and Svatopluk Potac.

On the agenda of the meeting was the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee in August 1983 for securing the tasks planned for 1983 and the preparation of the state and economic plans for 1984; the progress in elaborating and fulfilling the conclusions of the 8th session of the party Central Committee on the accelerated application of the findings of sciences and technology to actual practice; securing the implementation of the resolution of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the building industry; and other topical issues.

The meeting stressed the necessity for purposefully implementing the structural changes in the economy and its transfer to the intensive path of development. The importance of increasing the efficiency and quality of production was stressed as a prerequisite for raising the ability of our products to compete on foreign markets and of improving supplies to the home market -- in particular in the area of goods for industrial consumption. We must see as the most important path towards the fulfillment of these tasks the immediate implementation of the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and improved management. Those present at the meeting stressed the need to apply consistently the Set of Measures for Improving the Management of the National Economy as a way to achieve this. They stressed the need for economical use of all material, technical, and (?manpower) resources, the need to introduce order into the area of rules and norms, and to apply more consistently in all spheres the socialist principle of reward based on the amount and quality of work. Increased initiative by the working people, and channeling it in the direction of the issues of quality and further advancement of counter-planning ought to make a significant contribution in this regard. It is necessary to improve order and discipline and raise demands in all areas. In the interest of consistent fulfillment of the tasks, those present at the meeting stressed the need to deepen and improve the quality of oversight.

Regional experience fully demonstrates the realism of the intentions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to also maintain the attained higher dynamics of production during the remaining months of this year and in this way to create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the exacting tasks in 1984 too.

NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL ADDRESSES ARMY RALLY

AU121526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[CTK report on 6 October festive rally on Czechoslovak People's Army Day in Prague: "In Firm Union With the People"]

[Excerpts] The central committees of the national fronts of the CSSR and the Czech Socialist Republic, the Prague city National Front Committee, and the CSSR Ministry of Defense organized on 6 October in the Na Vinohradech Theater in Prague a festive meeting of working people and of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, in honor of the 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The guests included Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the allied forces of Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense; and other Soviet generals and officers.

Other military and air attaches of the embassies of the socialist countries in the CSSR were also present.

After the CSSR's and USSR's national anthems, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee, delivered a speech.

From T. Travnicek's Speech

We recall with respect and gratitude the immense sacrifices and heroism of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers at Dukla. We bow our heads to the eternal memory of those who sacrificed their lives for our freedom.

The Czechoslovak People's Army was also built in the spirit of the revolutionary and combat traditions of the workers class, of the party, of the people, and of the Dukla fighters. Today this army is a modern, contemporary army, an army prepared to fulfill its patriotic and international mission. It embodies the firm union of workers, cooperative farmers, and the socialist intelligentsia. It expresses the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and of the other nationalities living in our republic. The army members are firmly linked with the people's life. They are devoted to socialism and unreservedly support the CPCZ's policy.

Cooperation with the Soviet Army is particularly comprehensive; the Czechoslovak People's Army receives from it the latest knowledge acquired by the Soviet military science and military art, and also valuable experience acquired in the sphere of army structure and in the education and training process.

The assistance in training our army's military cadres and in technically equipping our army is invaluable. The closest and quite informal cooperation and exchange of experience is being carried out with the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

On the occasion of today's celebrations I would therefore like sincerely to thank our Soviet friends for the effective assistance they are giving to our army.

On behalf of the supreme commander of the CSSR's Armed Forces I thank the commanders and the political staff, all members of our army, and all civilian staff for fulfilling with responsibility and initiative the exacting tasks of ensuring the defense of socialism and peace.

By fulfilling its patriotic and international duties, the Czechoslovak People's Army is not only contributing to ensuring the security of Czechoslovakia and of other countries of the socialist community, but also toward maintaining peace in the world. This peace will be all the firmer, the more united and strong the socialist states are, and the more capable of combat their armed forces.

The most reactionary circles of American imperialism and its allies in NATO are striving -- contrary to the will of all mankind and its most vital interests -- to implement their aggressive plans to acquire hegemony. In an endeavor to reverse the historically inevitable revolutionary transformations, they are trying to weaken the unity and strength of real socialism and destabilize it, to slow and then stop the revolutionary, progressive, and peace movement in the world; they are pursuing a path that leads to confrontation.

Comrade Travnicek then stressed, among other things, that the West's adventurist policy evokes justified concern among all peace-loving peoples of the world and that it is simultaneously seriously stimulating yet more resolute antiwar actions and support for the socialist countries' peace policy, a policy aimed at implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It leads to understanding among the peoples, disarmament and international detente, the liquidation of the hotbeds of war and to resolving controversial issues by negotiations. Its goal is peace and the happiness of mankind. It is concretized in a number of initiative proposals and unilateral commitments in the political and military sphere.

Czechoslovakia is making a maximum effort to implement this peace policy. We are striving to contribute our share to detente, disarmament, and in the world. The most concrete expression of this policy is that the World Assembly for Peace and Life, and Against Nuclear War was held this June in Prague. More than 3,600 participants, who hold different political opinions and belong to different political parties, and to different peace, antiwar, and antimissile movements, were guests of all our Czechoslovak people. They were became convinced that the Czechoslovak people unanimously support the peace policy pursued by the CPCZ, the CSSR, and the USSR; and they were also convinced of the sincerity of proposals contained in the Prague Declaration. They conducted an open dialogue on the most significant issues of mankind and unanimously adopted the appeal for actions for peace and life and against nuclear war.

In October, which has been declared the month of the fight against war, our citizens will undoubtedly have their say on the urgent issues of today at peace and antiwar rallies and they will support this historic struggle for the victory of socialism by new deeds in building the advanced socialist society, which is in their own interests.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov has expressed in a very dignified way, not by using strong words, but by using the force of facts and arguments, the stands of the Soviet people, their state, and their party on the most burning issues of today, on the issues of peace, life, and the fight against the danger of a totally destructive nuclear war. Last Saturday 800,000 Moscow inhabitants fully endorsed this stand at antiwar rallies.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have expressed full support for this stand on behalf of all Czechoslovak working people. They were able to do so because it fully coincides with the vital interests of all Czechoslovak people, of all people of goodwill on this planet -- because, in brief, it lies in the interests of life for all of us in peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT

Honecker Hosts Luncheon

LD131144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Margot Honecker, gave a luncheon in the Unter den Linden palace today for Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

During the meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, there was a further exchange of ideas and opinions on questions of deepening cooperation between the two countries and on current international problems.

Honecker, Kirchschlaeger Visit Buchenwald

LD132050 East Berlin International Service in German 1033 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Weimar, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger paid tribute to the victims of fascist barbarity with a ceremonial wreathlaying this morning at the Buchenwald National Memorial, the former concentration camp near Weimar.

Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other personalities of both states, he commemorated the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle in the crypt of the belltower and laid a wreath at the memorial tablet on the "Street of Nations" dedicated to the Austrian resistance fighters of Buchenwald. Prior to this, Dr Kirchschlaeger acquainted himself with the history of Buchenwald during a tour of the memorial. He signed the visitors' book with words which paid tribute to the victims and resistance fighters from almost every European country.

Kirchschlaeger Speaks in Weimar

LD132058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Weimar, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has praised the humanist spirit of Weimar and stressed that this city is and will remain an intellectual center for everyone. He was speaking at a luncheon given for him today by the mayor of Weimar, Prof Gerhard Baumgaertel. Turning to Erich Honecker, Dr Kirchschlaeger said that here in Weimar, too, he would like to express warm thanks for the hospitality "which we are so richly enjoying everywhere in the GDR." He addressed greetings to the people of Weimar.

He said it is moving to return to a place in the world where humanism in Europe had flourished. It was equally moving to see what terrible inhuman things had taken place a few kilometers away. He stressed that Weimar in particular shows how necessary it is to be vigilant. A visit to Weimar is not only a visit to the past but also a visit to the future, a vision of what we each want to strive for in shaping our own homeland. It is a warning for the present and the future, he added, but in the final analysis, pleasure and happiness predominate at the fact that there have been intellectuals such as those of Goethe and Schiller. "And I am personally convinced that, if we assist in it, the future belongs to the spirit of Goethe and Schiller," Dr Kirchschlaeger said.

It would also help that which is rightly called the most precious possession, peace.

At the end of the gathering, which was also attended by leading personalities of the Erfurt Bezirk Council and of social organizations of the city of Weimar, the Austrian president signed the visitors' book of the city of Weimar.

Attends Concert With Honecker

LD132302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The Third day of the state visit by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger ended on 13 October with a concert in honor of the Austrian president. In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other public figures of the GDR and Austria, the chamber Orchestra "Camerata Musica," under its leader Professor Zeljko Straka, with soloists such as Peter Schreier, Annerose Schmidt, as well as pupils of the special Berlin music school, gave a concert.

PRC SONG-DANCE GROUP STARTS TOUR IN GERA 3 OCT

AU131052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] Gera (ADN) -- The Sichuan song and dance ensemble from the PRC started its GDR tour with a performance in the theatre at Gera on Monday. The artists received much applause for a concert with traditional musical instruments of their home country. The colorful dancing showed the rich folklore traditions of Sichuan Province.

The 50 musicians, dancers, and singers of the ensemble, which has been in existence for 30 years, want to rediscover treasures of their culture. One such example is the dance "Night Enjoyment in the Palace of Shu," which is based on dance and musical scenes from reliefs of the approximately 1000-year old culture of the Shu.

The ensemble will also give performances in other cities of halle and Zwickau and at the Berlin festival.

CDU CHAIRMAN RECEIVES NETHERLAND DELEGATION

AU061250 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Berlin (NZ) -- Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU], yesterday received a delegation of the Radical Party of the Netherlands (PPR) headed by its chairman Wim de Boer, which is staying in the GDR at the invitation of the CDU Executive Committee.

The CDU chairman praised the results of the Madrid conference as a contribution on the path of understanding among the peoples. The PPR representatives stressed that everything must be undertaken to successfully conclude the Geneva negotiations. Today, armament consumes irresponsibly high sums, in the billions, which should be better used for overcoming the social problems in the Western countries like unemployment and environmental problems.

Both sides agreed that in view of the more and more dangerous means of mass destruction, an escalation of armament does not increase security but only aggravates the threat to all mankind. Therefore the main thing is to more and more actively participate in the actions of the peace movement, which includes hundreds of millions of people in East and West, in order to prevent the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

TEXT OF FISCHER ADDRESS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU061033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 83 p 4

["Declaration of Principle;" by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at the 38th UN General Assembly on 3 October]

[Text] Mr President, I want to cordially congratulate you on the election to your responsible function. I wish you and Mr Secretary General Perez de Cuellar successful work.

Sincere thanks must be expressed to Imre Hollar, president of the 37th meeting of the UN General Assembly, for his work.

The GDR congratulates St Christopher Nevis on its entry into the United Nations.

Dear delegates, since the start of the last session of the UN General Assembly, the international situation has worsened. As Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has stated, we "are faced with a world situation in which the danger of a nuclear war looms over the lives of peoples, the danger of an inferno which, were it to break out, would mean the self-destruction of mankind."

Confrontation Course Poisons the International Climate

The course of confrontation is systematically poisoning the international climate. The U.S. authorities' refusal to guarantee the rightful and proper participation of the head of the USSR delegation, A. A. Gromyko, in the 38th UN General Assembly session shows how unscrupulously the Soviet Union is now being provoked. Those who mounted this unprecedented action are openly aiming to create an anti-Soviet psychosis and eventually to destroy the possibility for political dialogue, so necessary and so fraught with difficulties now.

Such action leads away from reason and goodwill, into the road of political and military aggression.

The people of the GDR live on the dividing line between world's two largest military coalitions — NATO and Warsaw Pact. The people of GDR know from their own painful history what war means and are therefore doing their utmost to prevent the outbreak of a new war. In this endeavor our people know that they share the hopes and wishes of all peoples, whatever their geographical region.

The Capacity for First Strike is the Only Purpose of the New U.S. Missiles

The intended deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe runs directly counter to the need for lasting security. Most of them are to be deployed in our immediate vicinity, on territory on which more nuclear weapons are already concentrated than anywhere else in the world. These new American missiles do not guarantee more security. On the contrary, they greatly increase the danger of a nuclear war. Their sole purpose obviously is to make it possible for their possessors to launch a surprise first strike to "decapitate" the Soviet Union.

This is part of a policy which is directed toward military superiority and has already led to repeated overarming. I want to state it clearly: Intensive armament and confrontation, poisoning of international climate and fanning regional conflicts in all parts of the world, is a course of direct and comprehensive preparation for war which today would be a world-encompassing nuclear war from the outset.

The socialist states do not want and will not take this road. They are doing their utmost so that reason and goodwill again gain the upper hand in interstate relations. They are and will remain ready to seek a peaceful balance of the legitimate interests of all sides in patient negotiations. This applies to all problems, above all to the paramount question of preventing a nuclear world war.

USSR Proposals Are Based on the Principle of Equal Security

With the Prague Declaration and the joint Moscow statement of the highest representatives of the socialist states, the Warsaw pact states have put forward realistic solutions. The Soviet proposals to negotiate with the United States in Geneva on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe with regard to both carriers and warheads are also based on the principle of equality and equal security. Should the United States renounce the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet side would be ready to reduce its missiles deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union to the number of the British and French ones. The reduced missiles would be scrapped.

A successful outcome of the Geneva negotiations, currently in their decisive phase, is of importance for peace and security on a global scale. To this, however, both sides must contribute. So far only the Soviet Union has demonstrated, through advance unilateral concessions, that it wants to achieve a result in Geneva that is strengthening peace. If one looks at the other side, one gets the impression that it needs the negotiations only to be able to deploy its missiles in Western Europe in any event and as quickly as possible.

In this situation the recent declaration of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is an urgent appeal to all who bear political responsibility to let realism, reason, and good sense prevail in the interest of survival of mankind.

Mr President, the United Nations Organization has the mandate to do everything to liberate mankind from the scourge of war. This duty, formulated in 1945, is topical as never before. But to meet it, resolute action is now necessary.

Nonaligned States Responsibly Promote Political Dialogue

The results of the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned states demonstrate the will of the nonaligned to use their strength for solving these basic questions. We highly assess the efforts of India, in particular of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, that are marked by responsibility and are aimed at continuing and promoting political dialogue even, and particularly, in this tense international situation.

It is also encouraging that more and more people, regardless of political and ideological differences, support the right to peace as an elementary human right.

We rely on the fact that the forces of peace and reason will be stronger than the forces of war. This will not be changed by those who are playing with fire trying to plunge the USSR and other socialist states as well as the world into a new dangerous crisis.

Whatever the purpose behind the aircraft provocation in the Far East was, the U.S. Senate approved the desired record arms budget by referring to this event and -- as they said -- "under its impression." Senators even called for breaking off the disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

How can one -- one asks oneself anxiously -- make disarmament in which all peoples have a vital stake -- the object of a punishment and blackmail policy?

The style and course of this provocation are certainly not new. The world public only too well remembers the pretexts staged to initiate World Wars I and II as well as numerous postwar conflicts. The truly diabolical thing is that the Soviet Union is to be saddled with the responsibility for aggravating the international situation and that "more evidence" is to be furnished that represents the "center of the evil" in the world. Such cold-blooded action puts the fate of mankind at risk.

Urgent Appeal of Communists on German Soil

Mr President: The state which I represent fulfills the obligation most deeply rooted in our people to do everything that a war should never again emanate from German soil. Guided by this legacy of the 50 million dead in the last world war and of the fighters against Hitlerian barbarism, the communist parties on German soil have urgently appealed to the parties of the workers movement, the trade unions, and youth associations, and to all people in Europe who want to live in peace, to join in the defense of peace.

Like the United Nations the GDR, too, emanated from the antifascist liberation struggle of the peoples. This has characterized and is characterizing its honest reliable policy, both domestically and internationally. That is why the GDR has submitted proposals for banning neofascist developments and for banning fascist regimes in the world. That is why the GDR has supported and is supporting the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, in particular the non-first-use of nuclear arms and the banning of neutron and chemical weapons.

The GDR has always been on the side of the peoples struggling for independence and self-determination, and against aggression, suppression, racism, and apartheid. It actively supports the efforts of the world organization to peacefully settle international conflicts in the interest of the peoples and to develop international economic relations to the advantage of all states.

Mr President: The 38th UN General Assembly session faces the task of contributing to averting the danger of nuclear war from mankind, stopping the arms race as quickly as possible, and proceeding to disarmament. That presupposes:

- the political will and readiness of all to reduce political and military confrontation;
- the renunciation of attempts to achieve one's own security at the expense of the legitimate security interests of others;
- a sense of what is realistically feasible; and
- the strict observance of the commitments accepted.

It is also in this spirit that we view negotiations based on "good faith" in the complicated field of arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR is in favor of:

--A commitment of all states possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the concession made by the USSR must be reciprocated in actual ways by the rest of the the States having nuclear weapons;

--immediate "freeze" of the nuclear arms stocks and cessation of deployment of nuclear weapons, in Europe or elsewhere;

-- a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests, binding on all states or, if this is not possible at once, initially binding on the USSR and the United States,

-- agreeing to ban the use of nuclear weapons, ending the arms race in qualitative terms, and prohibiting in particular the production of the neutron weapon.

Swedish Plan Remains Topical

Together with its allies, the GDR supports the banning of the deployment of weapons of all kinds in space and the use of force in space or from space to earth. The GDR supports the relevant Soviet proposal.

The work on bringing about the signing of a world treaty on renouncing force and on convening an international meeting on banning and destroying chemical weapons should be accelerated.

The creation of zones free of nuclear weapons is of great importance. The GDR immediately endorsed the Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons on both sides of the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The GDR stated its readiness to make its entire territory available for such a zone if it is set up in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. This proposal remains topical even though the Western states have thus far rejected this offer.

We welcome all efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. If there is a will to strengthen peace and security in that region, the conference envisaged for this purpose must no longer be delayed.

We would like to point out the significance of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 which proves to be a reliable basis ensuring that the South Polar region remains a demilitarized zone free of nuclear weapons.

Mr President, the Madrid meeting concluded a few weeks ago. Its results offer the chance for fresh impetus to detente and peaceful coexistence. This can only happen, however, if all areas of the CSCE process equally become the guideline for interstate actions. The experiences of Helsinki, Belgrade, and Madrid instruct us that results are possible only by "coming together." This also remains the prerequisite for the implementation of what has been agreed upon in Madrid. With its policy ready for a dialogue and promoting cooperation, the GDR has made a fairly significant contribution to avoiding a killing of detente by the cold war spirit. The GDR strives to help reduce international tensions through normal, mutually advantageous political, economic, and cultural cooperation on a bilateral level.

Aware of its special responsibility on peace and international security, both from history and its geopolitical situation, the GDR shapes its relations with the FRG on the basis of generally recognized norms of international law and mutual obligations consistent with it. We consider it necessary in the future also to do everything possible to carefully guard those agreements which have proved beneficial and have created confidence in international relations, agreements such as the European treaty system and the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. Making light of these obligations and, worse still, violating them, or insisting on concepts alien to reality -- all these are detrimental to bilateral relations and exacerbate international tensions, and ultimately destroy peace in our continent.

Washington's Attack on Europe's Postwar Arrangement Is No Accident

Mr President, the UN states are watching with concern how the international conflicts are expanding in the shadow of the arms build-up course. No part of our globe is spared.

In Europe almost 40 years after Hitler fascism was crushed, these agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition are being rejected. These agreements safeguard a peaceful development of that continent and, finally, they constitute the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. A recent example of such rejection occurred in a lecture of a Washington politician in Vienna. I, too, want to put it as clearly as possible: It is not by accident that these attacks against the European postwar arrangement are being made by those people who wish to soon start siting their missiles on European soil.

In Central America a crusade is being waged against social progress: Nicaragua must defend itself against massive attacks on its sovereignty and independence, and the people of El Salvador must fight with weapons for their rights. The GDR reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples of that region. It supports ways to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in this region as expressed, for example, in the activities and initiatives of the states of the Contadora Group.

As far as the conflict in the South Atlantic is concerned the GDR understands the growing concern of the Latin American states and peoples and endorses a settlement on the basis of the UN Charter and of the political declaration of the seventh conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

The GDR demands emphatically that the people led by the South-West African People's Organization be granted their independence without delay. The resolutions of the Paris Namibia conference must be implemented and the UN responsibility for settling the Namibian issue on the basis of Resolution No 435 of the Security Council must be enhanced.

It is urgently necessary to settle the Middle East conflict, a most longstanding and dangerous conflict. To do this it is indispensable to guarantee the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own independent state. The decisions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly point the road to this. The GDR supports the proposal, affirmed at the most recent Palestina conference, for solving the Middle East problem within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. It demands that Israel withdraw without delay from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The GDR Resolutely Condemns the Imperialist Policy of Violence

The GDR resolutely condemns the imperialist policy of violence against Lebanon and the preparations for aggression against Syria which are accompanied by a campaign against the PLO and other patriotic Arab forces.

We support the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to safeguard their sovereignty and security.

This equally applies to the current efforts to achieve a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and to the constructive resolutions of the summit meeting of the Indochinese states of this February.

The GDR supports the foreign policy activities of the DPRK aimed at preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula as well as the struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful democratic unification of Korea without outside interference.

Mr president, we note with great concern that increasingly more financial and material resources are being devoted to the preparations for war and withdrawn from economic and social development. The arms drive is a major cause of the international economic and financial crisis. How can a state be proud of having spent some \$222 billion on armaments in 1982, how can a state envisage arms expenditures exceeding \$367 billion for 1986 when at the same time dozens of millions of people in the capitalist industrial states are jobless and when, according to a report of the FAO, 120 million people in the world are threatened by death from starvation? According to UNICEF reports more than 40,000 children daily -- I repeat 40,000 children daily -- are dying from hunger and diseases. Is it not absurd that according to a statement by the UN secretary general, in 18 days as much money is spent for military purposes as is spent on all the state aid to developing countries in a year?

The elimination of illiteracy, a successful struggle against diseases, hunger, and shortage of food would be possible with only one-tenth of that sum that is at present spent for arms worldwide. This could be remedied by those 10 percent of the annual armament budget by which the permanent members of the Security Council were to reduce their armament budgets according to the proposal of the Soviet Union.

This meeting must agree on measures against trade restrictions, blockades and other sanctions that violate international law. This could contribute to restoring confidence in international economic relations and normalizing international trade. Such a step would also create the necessary climate to convene as quickly as possible global negotiations on the most important economic problems in accordance with the decisions adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly.

Equal rights, respect for sovereignty, nondiscrimination, mutual advantage, and noninterference in the internal affairs are principles by which the GDR lets itself be guided in accordance with the character of economic rights and duties of the states in its relations with the developing countries. Also in the past year it gave comprehensive aid to the developing countries and national liberation movements. Thus the GDR has constantly continued and even expanded its support under considerably more complicated conditions in world economy.

All Global Problems Can Be Solved in Peace

Mr President, the peoples have to face many tasks, the overcoming of which is of essential importance for the future of mankind. This includes mastering the scientific-technological revolution; eliminating misery, hunger, and disease; protecting and constructively shaping the environment; increasing the riches of the world to the benefit of the peoples; and implementing the right to work and providing an existence worthy of a human being.

All these problems can be solved. For this mankind has both the experiences, the knowledge, and the strength; what it needs is peace.

I thank you for your attention.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD132246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The communique on yesterday's session of the Central Committee of the MSZMP has been published. The body stated that the international atmosphere has further deteriorated. The endeavors of the extremist circles of imperialism, aimed at gaining military superiority, represent a serious threat to world peace. Our country is interested in the continuation of the historically developed military balance of strength and in a mutually acceptable agreement at the Soviet-American arms limitation negotiations, particularly at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

In the judgement of the Central Committee, there is still room for reaching an agreement and the deployment of new American missiles in Europe can be avoided. The Soviet initiatives, the proposals approved at the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of the seven socialist countries, provide a suitable basis for this.

Even in the more tense international situation, the socialist countries are continuing their constructive peace policy. The meeting of Central Committee secretaries dealing with ideological questions, held in Moscow in September, was held in this spirit. This meeting also urged joint action by different political and social forces for the strengthening of the peace and security of the peoples.

Our party and government are working to further strengthen the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries, which have increasing significance in the present world situation. The Central Committee considers the July visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar to the Soviet Union and event of outstanding significance. The development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic, cultural and touristic cooperation was well served by Premier Gyoergy Lazar's visit to Prague.

The Central Committee noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference. The strengthening of the principles and recommendations contained in the Helsinki Final Act shows it is possible to attain agreements acceptable to all the participants at international negotiations on the basis of equality and with the mutual observation of interests. For our country it is an honor that in October 1983 Budapest will host the European cultural forum.

The Hungarian peoples' republic will continue to develop its relations with countries with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Janos Kadar's visit to Finland has further deepened the traditionally good relations between our peoples. Pal Losonczi served international cooperation in participating in the conference of heads of state and heads of government in Europe, which met at the initiative of Indira Gandhi, and in taking part in the work of the session of the UN General Assembly.

The visit by George Bush, the U.S. vice president, to our country and the visit to our foreign minister to the United States were important events in our inter-state relations. At the meetings, the negotiating partners expressed appreciation of the stable relations between our countries and support the maintenance and development of mutually advantageous bilateral relations. Our country, the Central Committee states, is willing to cooperate on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence with any country which respects our social system and our sovereignty and accepts our alliance commitments. At the same time, we reject all endeavors aimed at driving a wedge between our country and its allies.

The Central Committee, having reviewed the party's tasks in developing trade union activity, has established that in Hungary the trade unions are successfully fulfilling their role; they are committed to worker power, and they take part in elaborating the program of socialist construction and in its realization.

The trade unions, following the party's ideological and political directions, act independently; they have wide-ranging rights guaranteed in laws to represent and protect the interests of their membership. At the same time the Central Committee considers necessary the further development of the work of the communists working in trade unions and of trade union practice.

Because our system of economic management increases the independence and responsibility of local organs, it creates greater possibilities also for the trade unions. Their activity has to be adapted to changing conditions; closer harmony must be achieved between the demands of management and the aims and undertakings of work competitions and of the brigade movement.

The trade unions must strengthen their representation and protection of interests by taking into consideration the peculiar interests of the individual social strata, professions and occupational branches. Keeping in view the country's possibilities and the membership's real demands, they should elaborate their proposals for establishing priorities concerning living standards and for developing the welfare and wage policy.

The Central Committee believes the role of the trade unions in the deepening of socialist democracy is increasing. This is why the functioning of democratic forums must be improved, and the workers must be kept better informed. In our country, the trade unions have a role in the preparation of the more significant decisions and in developing the national and local organs. The practice whereby the National Trade Union Council and the government regularly debate the most important common tasks must be continued. In the future, a closer and more organized cooperation will have to be built between the industrial branch and regional trade union organs and the state administrative organs.

According to the stand of the Central Committee, the principle and practice of party influence on and directing of the activity of the trade union with principled political means, through the communists working there, must be stressed at every level of party work. Care must be taken that the political conditions for independent activity by the trade unions exist everywhere, stresses the stand of the Central Committee on the development of trade union work and the party's tasks, which will be published in full.

The Central Committee has further accepted the proposal for the abolition of county-boroughs. It has stated that county-boroughs as administrative units have played an important role in the life of the country for a long time, but their function has been transcended by social and economic development. For this reason, the Central Committee agrees with the proposal that county-boroughs cease to exist as of 1 January. The greater part of the powers of the borough offices will be transferred to village councils, which, like the towns, will belong directly to the counties with regard to administration. In those places where conditions for change are still missing, administrative powers will be taken over by designated large villages or towns. The Central Committees decided to abolish at the same time the borough party committees. Their functions and powers will be transferred to town and appointed large village party committees. Large village party committees having town-rights will be put directly under the administration of county party committees. The Central Committee takes the position that courts, prosecutor's departments, police, people's control and other state organs should reflect the changes in administration with due respect for their special characteristics: Mass organizations and mass movements are also advised to change their territorial organizations according to the changes in administration and party organization.

Following this, the Central Committee accepted the report on the economic performance over the past three quarters of the year. It reviewed the measures to mitigate the damage caused by drought and further tasks in this connection. The body listened to a report on the preparation of next year's plan and state budget and on work dealing with further development of the system of economic management. The Central Committee, while evaluating highly the economic results achieved through great efforts, considering the setbacks and difficulties in certain areas, thinks that increased efforts are needed in order to fulfill this year's plan. The full text of the communique on yesterday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee will be published in the papers tomorrow.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN FRG, MEETS WITH LAMBSDORFF

LD131137 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Ivan Lipovecz report]

[Text] This afternoon Jozsef Marjai arrived in Bonn for a 4-day visit. This is the deputy premier's third visit to the FRG in 4 years. The special significance of the present visit is that Marjai is the first responsible Hungarian politician to meet the leaders of the ruling coalition since the October election. The CDU/CSU coalition has not yet made a definite decision as to what kind of policy to follow toward the East European socialist countries. Its attention and activity have been concentrated mainly on the GDR. The most recent proof of this is that today, for the first time, an environmental protection agreement was signed between the FRG and GDR in Munich.

Today, the first talk of Jozsef Marjai took place under a sign of continuity. He met Economic Minister Lambsdorff, whom he had met on the two previous occasions. They again came to the conclusion that there are no basic problems in the economic and trade relations between our country and the FRG, despite the Hungarian trade deficit. According to my information, Count Lambsdorff and Jozsef Marjai, during their 2-hour conversation, reviewed the development of East-West relations in terms of its influence on bilateral economic and trade cooperation. They stressed the importance of direct cooperation between Hungarian and West German firms, and also discussed certain concrete questions; for example, the opportunities for the export of Hungarian rolled steel to the FRG. According to Bonn the FRG cannot further extend the liberal import policy because of the crisis in the local steel industry.

VISIT OF BOLIVIAN CP LEADER KOLLE REPORTED

AU131517 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] MTI -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Jorge Kolle, first secretary of Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party, visited our country from 3 to 9 October.

Jorge Kolle was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Bolivian party leader held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He also met with Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, and with Imre Pozsgai, secretary general of PPF National Council, and paid a visit to MSZMP Political Academy and to Nograd County.

At the talks held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and a spirit of complete understanding, the representatives of the two parties informed each other of their parties' situation, activity and the tasks facing them. They exchanged views on current issues concerning the international communist movement and international life, with a particular stress on problems of the Latin America area.

They expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the activity of the extremist reactionary circles. They condemned the efforts directed at achieving military superiority, increasing tension and reviving the cold war. In the current situation, they consider particularly important the rallying of all peace-loving and progressive forces, their mutual solidarity and joint stand for blocking the arms race, and strengthening international security to equitably ease the tension in different parts of the world.

The two leaders expressed their solidarity with Cuba, with the Nicaraguan people, who are defending their country's independence, and with the patriotic forces of Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries struggling against terrorism and exploitation and for the implementation of democratic rights.

They stressed their parties' readiness to intensify their relations which serve well the interests of the people of the two countries and the common cause of world peace and social progress.

Jorge Kollé left Hungary on 9 October. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy director of MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS -- Hungarian-Soviet commercial talks were held in Budapest from 4 to 6 October. Boris Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade and Suren Sauchanov, deputy minister of trade, held talks with their respective counterparts. The two Soviet deputy ministers were received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Oct 83 p 8 AU]

CUBAN PARTY WORKERS' VISIT -- A delegation of Cuban Party Workers headed by Euclides Vasquez, head of a subcommittee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba paid a visit to Hungary 18-29 September. The Cuban guests studied our system of economic management, planning, and financial, wage, and income regulation. The delegation was received by Istvan Marko, deputy head of the Central Committee's department of economic policy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Sep 83 p 5 AU]

TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN VICE-CHANCELLOR -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his office on Friday, 30 September, Norbert Steger, Austrian vice-chancellor and minister of trade and industry, currently on visit in Hungary. Present at the meeting were Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and Arthur Agstner, Austria's ambassador to Budapest. Jozsef Marjai conferred with Norbert Steger, who came to Hungary at his invitation. They have discussed certain aspects of the international economic life and informed each other of their countries' economic situation. Norbert Steger, in his position as co-chairman of the mixed Hungarian-Austrian committee for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, took part at the current meeting of the committee. With his Hungarian partner, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, he signed the committee's protocol. Norbert Steger also had talks during the day with Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, and Zoltan Juhar minister of internal trade. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 83 p 1 AU]

SECURITY FORCES DISPERSE NOWA HUTA MARCH

OW132358 Hong Kong AFP in English 2345 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Polish security forces tonight lobbed tear gas grenades to disperse some 1,000 demonstrators marching in Nowa Huta, a suburb of Krakow, and carrying the banner of the outlawed trade union Solidarity.

Witnesses said the group -- mostly young people -- had gone to attend a Roman Catholic mass there in memory of Bogdan Wlosik, a young worker killed by militiamen during an October 1982 protest. Afterwards they marched through the town chanting "Solidarity" and "Lech Walesa," former head of [the] banned union.

Some demonstrators threw stones at hundreds of antiriot police, witnesses said, and set garbage cans on fire in front of a bronze statue of Lenin in the center of town. It was not known if police made arrests.

Nowa Huta, site of the huge Lenin steelworks, is traditionally a political hotspot and has remained a bastion of Solidarity. On August 31, third anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords which legalized Solidarity, several thousand demonstrators, mostly workers, clashed with security forces in Nowa Huta.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SECURITY SERVICES WORK

AU121744 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview, with introduction, given by Colonel Slawomir Pogodowski of the Security Services Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to J. Weber -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] By protecting the security of the institutions within the superstructure of the socialist state and ensuring they have the conditions under which they can perform their constitutional activities, the bodies of the Security Services constitute an important part of the people's power. The 39th anniversary of the emergence of the Citizens' Militia and the Security Services is a good occasion to recall the ideological and political origins of these services rooted in the revolutionary change that took place in Poland under the leadership of Polish communists after the defeat of fascist Germany.

In July 1944 the Ministry of Public Security was established under a law issued by the National Council, and on 7 October of the same year the Citizens' Militia was set up as the state body for public order.

[Weber] The slanderous campaign [against the ministry led by anticommunist political groups] has also continued after the lifting of martial law. This is part of a general strategy aimed at making the normalization process in our country more difficult. I think readers should have your comments on this.

[Pogodowski] The political opponent was promoting the thesis that a period of errors and abuse of authority would arise in the conditions which occurred in our country after 13 December 1981. Hostile Western radio stations put particular emphasis on precisely this period. They proclaimed to one and all that human rights had been trampled on in Poland, and that its dignity had been violated since the so-called authorities were breaking all legal and humanitarian rules. These and many other similar slanderous words were transmitted to Poland by Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, the BBC, Radio France Internationale, and others. Reality has shown these to be common lies.

During martial law only the people whose previous political activities had been opposed to the interests and the security of the state were interned. This involved no error or infringement of the law. Instead, all the persons who had been interned and had declared they would withdraw from hostile political activities were simply released from the places of their internment. People were already being released from internment several days after the imposition of martial law.

Some 4,552 people were arrested during martial law for perpetrating political offenses. However, even in these cases a selective release policy was introduced because many people had infringed on the law by being lost and confused, sometimes through their own stupidity. It was in these cases that we did no more than give them an explanatory briefing and a warning. Many people returned home after such briefings and carried on with their work or their studies without pursuing hostile activities. In our political discretion we used much more lenient, preventive measures in relation to the working people who infringed on martial law than we did for those who inspired or organized hostile political activities, or we refrained from doing anything at all after giving the former a warning. After all, the first people who were released from internment were workers who returned to their factories and resumed work.

The facts I have just mentioned are well-known to the Polish public. However, I am recalling them in order to stress that the state and party authorities as well as the Ministry's administration, and all the Citizens' Militia and Security Services functionaries were taking special care at that time to ensure that no one would be able to accuse the Ministry of Internal Affairs of performing its duties outside or above the law.

[Weber] Understanding why it was necessary to impose martial law is also quite widespread among workers in Poland today. This was also influenced by the "Polish," that is the humanitarian, way in which martial law was carried out -- up to the point it was lifted. Your services played an important part in this. The process of the so-called underground is progressing. The people's authorities, striving as they are to obtain a complete normalization, are guiding themselves along the lines of the fight and follow the strategy which was mapped out at the Ninth PZPR Congress. What tasks does this strategy present the Ministry of Internal Affairs with?

[Pogodowski] The example of Poland is irrefutable proof that socialism can now defend itself with its own internal, national forces. It is, therefore, stronger than certain Western politicians and Sovietologists had assumed, and this is how one of the basic parts of the very skillfully constructed scenario for global war against socialism was destroyed.

At the moment, it appears that this scenario will not be staged because the majority of the Polish public is now aware of the real reasons why the West is playing the so-called "Polish card"; imperialist countries are trying to reach their goals in other ways. One of them is the continual escalation of arms. However, they do not refrain from other possibilities like actively supporting the activities of various political emigre groups as well as the political underground within Poland. This underground is really divided, it is becoming increasingly isolated, there is despondency and disbelief in an ultimate success within its ranks, and it has groups of people who cannot be reconciled.

Subversive centers rely on maintaining the myth about the underground, and it is for this purpose that they take advantage of these groups of confirmed opponents to socialism who suit the needs of these foreign centers. It is because of this that our services have specific tasks to perform.

Deep-rooted social processes will be responsible for the irreversible isolation of the underground and its loss of even a minor influence on the development of events. We are mainly concerned here with the pace at which our country emerges from the crisis. The sooner this will happen and the more its effects will be felt by every citizen, the smaller the chance any kind of opposition has in succeeding irrespective of whether it works in the underground or not. The complete ideological and political defeat of the opposition will, on the other hand, depend on party and state activities in the sphere of reconstructing social consciousness, because we should tell ourselves bluntly that the period from August 1980 to December 1981 created havoc in the consciousness of many of the citizens of the Polish People's Republic. The experiences of People's Poland show that both imperialism as well as the various domestic anticommunist groups which it aids are primarily counting on the fact that they will again be able to exploit the economic and social difficulties that we still have to struggle with for their own political goals.

In the conditions which our country currently finds itself, the most important tasks facing the Security Services and the Citizens' Militia are discovering, preventing, and combating all the irregularities in the functioning of the economy, political reconstruction, and attempts by various anti-state groups to organize themselves and to influence society; conditions and phenomena that favor the occurrence of all sorts of social pathology and ensure that there is public order and social discipline in the country, as well as provide conditions essential to the nation's creative and productive work. We realize that the further successful development of our country is also dependent on the results of the work done by functionaries of the Security Services and the entire Ministry of Internal Affairs. Every task we are given will be performed in accordance with the law.

CC EXAMINES COMBATING OF 'SOCIAL PATHOLOGY'

AU121840 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP -- A conference has taken place at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters devoted to ways of preventing and combating social pathology. The following took part in the conference, chaired by Mirosław Milecki, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: representatives from the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General's Office, and the Office of the Council of Ministers; representatives from administration, finance, national defense, labor, wages, social services, internal affairs, and justice; and representatives from interested PZPR Central Committee departments.

It was stated that the implementation of the party and state decisions of 17 February this year and the performance of the tasks contained in the PZPR Central Committee first secretary's speeches at the voivodship confirmation and programmatic conferences in Katowice and Warsaw have brought noticeable effects in the prevention and combating of crime and other infringements of the legal order. The participation of people's councils, social organizations, bodies of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and trade unions in the nationwide battle front against evil is becoming ever more important. The participation of the administration and of the peacekeeping forces in this activity is visibly more energetic, and the activity of fiscal bodies has also clearly increased. Party organizations and cells are particularly active: Half of all PZPR voivodship committees have discussed public law and order during plenary sessions. The effects of the law against persons who refuse to work, the law on sobriety and on counteracting alcoholism, and the law on minors are already noticeable. Second voivodship people's councils have made it compulsory for people recorded in the register of persons avoiding work to undertake employment.

The participants in the conference also drew attention to the still low effectiveness of the actions being undertaken to combat speculation, waste, and mismanagement, and also drew attention to the incorrect way in which some Polish firms are acting, the way they are exploiting market difficulties in order to create fortunes running into million of zlotys. The occurring practice of trade between production plants and the low effectiveness of the activity of internal control bodies was criticized. The mass media are reporting too little on the sentences being meted out to those guilty of breaking the law.

Further action aimed at restricting and eliminating all forms of social pathology from our lives was described. It was stressed that the battle against evil must always be the center of attention of all working people, sociopolitical organizations, and state bodies.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON PARTY TASKS

AU111314 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Interview given by Colonel Zbigniew Pochec, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to Lieutenant Colonel Emil Bil: "There Is More to It Than Departmental Specifics" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bil] Our daily has so far not interviewed a representative of the party organization of the fraternal ministry. This interview has been occasioned by militia and security service day, but let us talk about work and not about holiday so.

[Pochec] By all means. This is not a time for holidays. Let me briefly tell your readers about the structure of our party organization. The PZPR Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has the powers of a party city district committee. We have therefore given it this name, despite certain differences in specific and organizational conditions. Generally speaking, our activities are similar to the activities of the PZPR Committee of the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defense. Our committee is a city district party organization affiliated with the PZPR Voivodship Committee of Warsaw.

Our district party organization includes between 10 and 19 plant and school committees, over 180 primary party organizations, almost 40 shop party organizations, and over 270 party groups. The incidence of party membership in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Militia Headquarters amounts to 55 percent. It is, of course, the highest in operational services, in which almost 90 percent of personnel are PZPR members. In Militia Headquarters almost 80 percent of personnel are party members. The auxiliary services show the lowest percentage, namely -- percent [figure is blank], of party membership. Our activities follow the general PZPR lines and tasks. Making allowances for the specific conditions of our ministry's work and service we focus our efforts on mobilizing all PZPR members for honestly implementing our difficult tasks posed by the country's domestic and external situation. We are under strong pressure from the well prepared blows dealt by our adversaries, both domestic and external, who continue to attack us via all possible methods and means. That is why our primary task is to make obvious the dangers facing us and to foster the ideopolitical attitudes of the ministry's functionaries. After all, it was no accident that immediately after the events in August 1980 the adversaries of socialism, who were aided by very exact scenarios, launched their main attack against the militia and security services, knowing full well how weakening the echelons of the Ministry of Internal Affairs would help dismantle the structure of our socialist state. We were also aware of the extent of the growing dangers facing our country, and that is why we knew and know that service tasks faced and face not only the functionaries of certain departments, but also party cells and organizations of our ministry.

This does not mean that these are the only problems we face.

[Bil] Please tell us about other crucial problems involved in the work of your party organization.

[Pochec] One such problem is the evaluation of the social and living situation of the functionaries of our ministry and Militia Headquarters. Wishing to discredit us in the eyes of our people, the propaganda launched by our adversary ascribed to us special privileges and ideal living conditions. Reality is quite different.

There is also the problem of personnel, that is, the implementation of certain principles of personnel policy. The maintenance of the class worker-peasant character of our apparatus, profound devotion to socialism, and close ties with the people we serve were and are the leading idea of that policy. The very act of becoming a functionary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs constitutes a political declaration whose natural result should be not only an exemplary discharge of duties, but also certain ideological attitudes and militant political activities.

It goes without saying that the present political situation of our country, especially the atmosphere created around the functionaries of the militia and security services, whom hostile propaganda continues to slander in the worst possible way, does not encourage a massive inflow of those who would like to join our service. The adversary has taken the necessary account of this in his activities. Nevertheless, we continue to recruit every new candidates who, let me stress, are valuable people with definite ideological attitudes and a firm approach to our complicated reality.

PRON COUNCIL CONSIDERS POPULAR VOTING DRAFT LAW

LD052319 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct -- The assumptions of a draft law on popular voting and social consultations, under preparation by [the] Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], were the subject of discussion at the inaugural meeting of the PRON committee for social dialogue, agreement, and consultations held here today.

The committee, headed by PRON Secretary General Marian Orzechowski, heard a report by PRON Deputy Chairman Alfred Beszterda who outlined the assumptions of the proposed new law, stressing their preliminary character reflecting different viewpoints. He said that the draft aimed at strengthening the representative system in Poland and a further concretization of the principle of people's rule.

The farthest-going solution among those proposed in the assumptions is popular voting. The laws approved of in this way would have the rank equal to that of Sejm laws and resolutions or that of resolutions passed by people's councils. A decision to hold a popular vote could be made solely by organs of representation (i.e.: Sejm and people's councils), but such a vote would be obligatory for some categories of issues.

Social consultation could take the form of referendums on drafts of laws, administrative decisions, and political decisions. Results of referendums would be binding, provided that an absolute majority of eligible voters opted for one of the alternative solutions. This form of consultation could be practiced both by the organs of representation and state administration.

One other form of social consultation would be public debates on drafts of various legal acts and socially important decisions.

The assumptions of the draft law also provide for the possibility to hold plebiscites among members of social, professional, cooperative, and other organizations, to make use of findings of opinion-sounding research commissioned by Sejm deputies and councilmen, etc.

It was stressed during today's discussion that while consultation actually denotes just soliciting advice, in the social perception in Poland it involves participation in decisionmaking and management. The session pointed out that consulting the public should not lead to a weakening of the role of organs obligated to make decisions.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON TRADE UNIONS

AU131449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8, 9 Oct 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Decisions Made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium"]

[Text] As already reported, the Politburo and the Government Presidium held a session on 22 September, which was attended by chairmen of the registered national trade union organizations. The session discussed the proposals submitted during the session of trade union activists in the Baildon foundry [on 26 August] and the problems of enterprises' social activities and those applying to living conditions. The communique on the session has been published.

The Politburo and the Government Presidium adopted a number of decisions, the most important of which are as follows:

1. All party cells and organizations must create conditions for the independent and self-governing development of trade unions. The task of party members is to support the constructive activities of trade unionism by installing militancy in trade union organizations.

Party cells and organizations are instructed to see that all bodies of state and economic administration respect the powers of trade unions.

2. All administrative bodies have been instructed to consult trade unions on the draft decisions that concern the issues of crucial significance for the working people. The range of problems for consultations, especially those concerning the systems-type changes in the sphere of price policy, living costs, and social and communal activities, will be laid down.

In the fourth quarter of 1983, the Planning Commission will consult trade unions on the assumptions of the 1984 central plan; the managers of enterprises and heads of other administrative bodies will consult them on the draft annual socioeconomic plans; the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will consult them on the proposal for a new model of collective labor contracts and will continue consultations on changes in the system of wages and remuneration up to the end of October 1983; and the minister for price affairs will consult them on draft changes in the prices for food articles in 1984 and on ways to compensate the poorest sections of the population for these changes.

3. The session stressed that the Polish trade union movement should be represented this year in the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm, in the Price Council, and in the Commission for Economic Reform. It was suggested that the bodies concerned begin the necessary activities.

4. The session noted that cooperation between trade unions and workers self-management bodies in most enterprises is positive and effective, generally speaking.

However, there are cases of misunderstandings and differences in interpreting the rules of the law on work forces' self-management in state enterprises and on trade unions. There are also attempts to take over each other's powers.

It was suggested that the Sejm Commission for Workers Self-Management and the Social Consultative Commission attached to the State Council should take the necessary measures in order to work out and publish the appropriate rulings in this regard.

5. The ministers (head of central offices) will carry out in the fourth quarter of this year a series of seminars for enterprise managers (heads) devoted to the problems of the functions and powers of trade unions and workers self-management bodies.

6. The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, and the minister of finance will carry out in the fourth quarter of this year analyses and evaluations of the principles for setting up the enterprise social fund and the enterprise housing fund with a view to countering the unjustified disproportions in the area of enterprise social benefits.

7. The minister who is the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, and the minister of finance will draw up proposals for new systems-type solutions in 1984 to facilitate the establishment of funds for repair and modernization of the social, cultural, and recreational infrastructure in production enterprises.

8. In consultations with trade unions, the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will draw up basic outlines for production enterprises for 1984-86, concerning the range, lines, and priorities of social and communal activities in accordance with the preferences of state social policy. These instructions should be issued no later than by the end of the first quarter of 1984.

9. Recognizing the development of housing construction as one of the priorities of the state's social policy, through its resolution 110 of 29 August 1983, the Council of Ministers has created more extensive opportunities for trade unions, workers self-management bodies, and enterprise managements to try to meet the work forces' housing needs.

To increase social initiative concerning housing construction and the trade unions' role in meeting workers' housing needs, it has been decided, in consultation with the trade unions, to work out proposals for suitable undertakings in this sphere.

10. The chairman of the Main Committee for Tourism has been asked to make an assessment of the following in the final quarter of this year in consultation with the relevant ministries:

--The quality and efficiency of the work of tourist enterprises and specialized organizations, with a particular look at the correctness of the costs of the services provided by these institutions for factories;

--The way in which factory vacation and recreational services function, with proposals on how to make better use of these services.

11. Concern was expressed at the level of activity of factory services for workers. Ministers, heads of central offices, and heads of work establishments have been asked to undertake urgent action to strengthen these services and improve the quality of their work. In the final quarter of 1984, the minister of labor, wages, and social services will work out guidelines to control the activity and training of workers' services (publicizing work experience and methods, initiating improvements, and inspiring literary activity).

12. The minister of finance and the minister of labor, wages, and social services, will -- after reaching agreement with the relevant ministers -- analyze the principles of financing social services, especially the industrial health service, workers' hostels, and restaurants, and will present their conclusions to the Government Presidium in the first quarter of 1984.

13. The minister of health and social welfare will undertake action to improve local social care with regard to the needs of pensioners and invalids who are out of touch with their factories.

14. In consultation with the minister of labor, wages, and social services, the chairman of the Main Statistical Office will carry out a single check in 1984 of the activity of social services inside factories, and will improve the periodic presentation of data on this subject.

15. Factory managements should undertake comprehensive activity to guarantee essential clothing and the regular supply of meals and to improve the functioning of restaurants and buffets for workers, especially in the fall and winter. In the final quarter of this year, social work inspectors and state work inspectors should check to see how factories are prepared to work under fall and winter conditions.

16. Local bodies of state administration, work places, and trade organizations will guarantee workers help in obtaining supplies of fruit and vegetables for the winter at the lowest possible prices. The mass media will publicize good regional experience gained in this sphere.

17. Taking into consideration the proposals made by the trade unions, the PZPR Central Committee's Health Commission will analyze the functioning of the industrial health service this year and will present the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat with conclusions aimed at improving health care for the work forces.

18. With concern for the standard of living of working people, for the just distribution of social benefits, and for improving working conditions, taking into consideration the conclusions drawn by trade unions, PZPR factory committees and primary party organizations have been asked to assess the following:

-- The state of security and work hygiene in factories;

-- The way factory social and housing funds are used, with special attention to how often and to what degree these funds are used and to whether their use conforms to the sense of social justice;

-- The organization of recreational facilities for workers and their families, especially regarding guaranteeing the interests of workers and persons in poor material condition;

-- The quality and efficiency of the work of workers' services;

-- The way in which social facilities function and are used.

19. Party cells and organizations and bodies of the administrated have been asked to create the right conditions for factory, departmental, and group social work inspectors to perform their work efficiently. An important role is also meant to be played here by the State Work Inspectorate, which should actively join in the process of training social work inspectors.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium have accepted the plan for implementing over 100 proposals submitted during the Baildon foundry conference.

Ministers and heads of central offices have been asked to issue written information on how these proposals are being implemented to persons who ask for it.

It has been decided that the first assessment of how this plan is being implemented will be made in January 1984.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the PPR Government Presidium, Warsaw, 5 October, 1983.

SIWAK INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT

AU131652 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 12 Oct 83 p 1, 4

[Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, interview given to TRUD editorial board representatives Nikolay Tomov and Nikolay Stefanov during Siwak stay in Bulgaria; exact place and date of interview not given]

[Text] Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Workers Complaints and Suggestions Commission of the PZPR Central Committee, long-term worker in the construction sector and trade union figure, is visiting our country on the occasion of the Ninth Conference of the International Trade Union of Construction, Timber Industry, and Construction Materials Industry Workers. He was kind enough to grant the following interview to representatives of our editorial board:

[Tomov, Stefanov] Comrade Siwak, how can you describe the development of Polish trade unions, the present state and the future development of the Polish trade union movement?

[Siwak] I would like to make the following comparison. It is easy to construct a new building, it is easy to repair an old one. It is, however, difficult to build new trade unions, to build new confidence where distrust and even a situation of conflict have existed before. We, the builders of a new human psyche, often believe that we have already accomplished this task. Nevertheless, people are coming to us -- after a church service or after a Radio Free Europe program, or after someone has incited them in a certain direction, and they are alarmed and confused, asking us: What is happening?

Polish workers are standing on increasingly unmistakable class positions. This happens daily. The compass which had been shaken and confused is now pointing again in the correct direction. Our workers no longer demonstrate, they are no longer in the streets, and they do not support the attempts of unrest by certain small youth groups. The workers class thinks that only through work and mutual trust is it possible to build our common homeland, our contemporary Poland. This does not merely apply to filling the stores with goods and building new homes. The time has come for a mutual handshake. Just as there is only one Polish workers class, only one Polish people exist. All those who are wishing for two or three trade unions are mistaken. There is no place for two trade unions, not even in the consciousness of the Polish people, because they have understood that the strength of trade unions lies in their unity. Long-standing traditions of the Polish workers' class struggles have confirmed this fact on several occasions. The problems of confidence-building are complicated, but they will sooner or later be resolved. The present moment shows this trend.

[Tomov, Stefanov] Are there attempts to create difficulties, to obstruct these positive trends today? Have such attempts a basis?

[Siwak] Such attempts are a fact; however, their basis is constantly narrowing today. The workers no longer go out into the street, but are discussing the following: how to produce more and -- only after that -- how to distribute the production obtained. This is a difference in thinking. In the past, for example, one strike in the coal mines used to stop production in the cement plants and in the electric power stations as well. The workers, however, began to understand that they are cutting off the branch they are sitting on. Today the situation has radically changed. The workers are now aware of the fact that problems cannot be solved by strikes, but rather by working.

Today only a small group of people, and this is a small percentage of the young people, either under the influence of the church or under the influence of subversive propaganda, or even under the influence of erroneous upbringing within the family, are yielding to a distorted way of thinking.

Problems are being discussed. These discussions, even if they are heated, produce proposals that influence the government in adopting its decisions. Let us take, for example, the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with metallurgical combine workers from the Baildon combine in Katowice. There, in the process of discussions, the idea of the 100 trade union problems emerged. Our party and government are expected to report in January 1984 on how these problems are being solved. The conviction has asserted itself that these problems must be resolved not through adventures and confrontation, but in an open and honest discussion, with manly courage, and with all those concerned about the interests of the workers class and of our country. Thus we can say yes, to the debates and dialogues, but no to the antisocialist forces.

[Tomor, Stefanov] What can we expect from the conclusion of the organizational establishment of branch trade unions in Poland?

[Siwak] It is difficult to give a categorical answer in this respect. In the decisions on the establishment of trade unions adopted 1 year ago there was talk about elections in the enterprises by 1984 and about the establishment of branch trade unions on a national scale by 1985, as well as about expecting a general meeting of the branch trade unions for the election of a nationwide leadership by the end of 1985 or the beginning of 1986. The accelerated process of developing the trade unions, however, considerably shortened their schedules. Elections have not only taken place on a local scale, but five trade union federations have already been established and nine others are expected to be registered. The date of the national conference for the new trade unions electing supreme organs will depend upon when the remaining branch trade unions will be registered and when their own national conferences for the election of delegates to the general conference will take place. This period may take a while, but our workers class is trying hard to establish its own professional leading organs.

The successful development of our trade unions has another important aspect. Poland is situated in the center of Europe and cannot be separated from the international trade union movement. Poland will always be a strong link in the socialist community.

[Tomov, Stefanov] We thank you for this interview, Comrade Siwak, on behalf of our readers.

POLISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DEFECTS TO WEST

LD071925 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg, 7 Oct (DPA) -- According to the newspaper BILD, a high-ranking Polish diplomat and secret service officer has defected to the West.

He has given himself up to the German security authorities. The man, whose name and function are being kept secret, is currently being given a new identity in order to protect him from Eastern secret services. The man has not yet made any statement, the paper says in its Saturday edition. There was no comment on the sotry in Bonn.

NEW POLISH WRITERS UNION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD112045 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] has been registered. The press spokesman of the office of the metropolitan city of Warsaw states that the deputy mayor of the capital, Michel Szymborski, informed representatives of the ZLP founding committee of the Union's registration. From the moment of its registration the union receives legal identity and may undertake activity throughout the country. The registration document was collected by Halina Auderska, chairwomen of the founding committee. A group of eminent writers, initiators of the rebirth of the creative organization of Polish writers, were present.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

LD081326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Mongolian Great People's Hural led by Nyamyn Jagbaral, candidate member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and Deputy chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium, which is visiting Poland. The significance of the further successful development of relations between the two fraternal states and the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between Poland and Mongolia were stressed at the meeting.

Delegation Holds Talks

LD082125 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct -- First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, met here today with a delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The delegation's head, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, vice-chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium Nyamyn Jagbaral handed to General Jaruzelski the Order of the Red Battle Banner award to the first PUWP CC first secretary by the People's Great Hural on the occasion of his 60th birthday. During the meeting both sides stressed the significance of a further favorable development of bilateral relations, cooperation and friendship between. [sentence as received] During the delegation's meeting with President Jablonski, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, international issues, cooperation between the two countries and their parliaments were discussed.

The Mongolian parliamentary delegation also conducted talks in the Polish Foreign Ministry where it was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Ernest Kucza. Both sides underlined that it is necessary to step up action by the forces of socialism and peace against the imperialist policy of the arms race, interference, and confrontation.

The Mongolian delegation invited a Polish Sejm parliamentary delegation to pay a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

CEAUSESCU ENDS TOUR OF OLT, GIURGIU FARMS

AU130847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1983 -- October 12 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, paid a working visit to farming units of counties Olt and Giurgiu (southern Romania), zones of great importance for the country's agriculture.

The leader of the RCP and Romanian state was accompanied on his visit by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry.

The new working dialogue with field workers and experts in this basic sector of the Romanian economy, occasioned an indepth analysis of the methods used for an intensive exploitation of land, and of the measures taken for turning out greater crops.

In the Olt County the visit covered the producer cooperative farms of the communes Stefan cel Mare and Vadastrita, and the cooperative unit "Unirea" of Corabia. The hosts presented the results they have achieved in point of cereal and technical crop this year, highlighting that in spite of less favourable climatic conditions they turned out greater crops due to irrigation systems and to double crops.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated these results and asked that a passage be made to expansion of the irrigated areas with use of the most advanced agrotechnical methods so that the economic efficiency of all the agricultural units may be as great as possible.

In the Giurgiu County the visit covered the Baneasa Institute for Research and Technological Engineering in the Field of Irrigation and Drainage, and the producer cooperative farm in the Schitu Commune.

Talking with experts of the institute, the president was willing to hear of the prospects, ways and means enabling this unit to make a greater contribution to the implementation of the national programme for ensuring safe and stable productions by enhancing the productive potential of land, improving the organization and unitary use of the farmland and of the country's entire surface.

Visiting the experimental fields of the institute, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the preoccupation manifest with improving the technologies of rice and cotton cultivation, and laid stress on the need for greater effort to be made in view of creating new productive early strains of such plants.

The visit paid to units in the two counties brought to the fore the field workers' preoccupation with making a greater contribution to a rapid growth in the farm production, in agreement with the targets of the Green Revolution and of the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the RCP national conference.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT SUDAN END OCTOBER

AU131128 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan in the last 10 days of October, at the invitation of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and of Mme (Butayna) Numayri.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Preview Statement Issued

LDO61039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Vujovic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement in connection with the upcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Frelimo Mozambique Liberation Front]:

Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Frelimo, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 12-17 October at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. This will be S. Machel's first visit as president of independent Mozambique. President Machel visited Yugoslavia as the leader of Frelimo and a prominent fighter for the liberation of his country. That visit represented a significant contribution to the deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation and to support for the heroic struggle of the people of Mozambique.

Great importance is attached to President Machel's visit. It is expected to give a fresh impetus to the further development and promotion of relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries, a course which is facilitated by favorable conditions and desire by both sides. Particular attention will be paid during the talks to economic cooperation and relations, which have already yielded encouraging results.

The visit is taking place under conditions created by a complex international economic and political situation, which is most directly reflected in international relations, in the position of nonaligned and developing countries, and in the situation in Africa and the region of southern Africa.

The visit of the Mozambique president is also taking place in the wake of the non-aligned countries' successful seventh conference in Delhi and the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade, and coincides with the 38th United Nations General Assembly Session.

The two countries hold identical or similar views on vital political and economic problems of the present-day world, and closely cooperate on settling these problems within the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and other international forums.

Under these circumstances the talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will cover the most important questions of bilateral cooperation, the topical aspects of the international political and economic situation, and developments in Africa and southern Africa. Particular attention will be paid to the activity of nonaligned countries on the international scene and within the framework of the United Nations in the light of the conclusions of the Delhi summit.

Samora Machel, president of Mozambique and Frelimo, will also meet and have talks with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on party cooperation between the LCY and Frelimo and on the situation and relations in the international [word indistinct] movement.

Yugoslavia highly regards the importance and role of Mozambique and its contribution to the peaceful settlement of international problems. Particularly significant is the role which the country plays in the process of decolonization and in the political and economic emancipation of Africa.

TANJUG Previews Visit

LD112055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 11 Oct 83

[By TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 11 (TANJUG) -- Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel's official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, starting tomorrow (Wednesday), will be an occasion for him and his host, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak, and other Yugoslav officials, to exchange views on crises areas of the world political scene and, in this context, on current developments in southern Africa. The meeting is all the more topical considering that it will take place at a time when the international situation is showing no signs of tension-easing.

Yugoslavia and Mozambique have many points of contact. Besides their constructive cooperation within the movement of nonaligned countries, they are cooperating successfully in the United Nations and other international forums. Like Yugoslavia, Mozambique is highly interested in the establishment of more just international political and economic relations. The two countries have identical positions on the implementation of the decisions of the seventh nonaligned summit in respect of accelerating the advancement of the developing countries. Yugoslavia and Mozambique are equally interested in getting the new international economic order underway and have identical views on other questions troubling the world community at present.

Bilateral cooperation was established as far back as during the liberation struggle launched by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], fighters for independent and non-aligned Mozambique. Yugoslavia has had great sympathies for the heroic struggle of the Mozambican people, both for its independence and the development of its socialist society. Mozambique may be said to have left a specific imprint on the development of socialist relations in its society in an authentic, African way.

On the other side, Mozambique has been reinforcing its international position and its place in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) through ever broader cooperation with its African neighbours -- the frontline countries. Mozambique is gaining an ever wider footing on the international stage and its president, Samora Machel, may be said to stand in the forefront of nonalignment and the struggle for the complete independence of Africa.

The two countries' statesmen will also exchange views on bilateral relations. Since the proclamation of Mozambique's independence, cooperation between Yugoslav and Mozambican political organisations has been particularly successful. There are also significant possibilities for the development of economic cooperation, especially in industrial co-production, farming, and food industry, all of which will be discussed during the visit.

Spiljak Welcomes Machel

LD121752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, arrived in Belgrade tonight for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia where he will stay from 12 to 17 October at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

At Batajnica Airport President Machel was welcomed by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Also present were Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and Miljan Komatina, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

After the national anthems of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the SFRY, President Machel inspected the guard of honor and, accompanied by his host, left for his residence, the White Palace at Dedinje. Official talks between Presidents Mika Spiljak and Samora Machel are scheduled to begin tonight. After the talks, President Spiljak will give a dinner in honor of his visitor.

Spiljak, Machel Hold Talks

LD122232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Samora Machel, president of the Republic of Mozambique, held official talks tonight in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade. They exchanged views on the experience in the building of socialism and on questions of promoting political and economic cooperation.

From the Yugoslav Side, apart from Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, the talks were attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and other officials.

From the Mozambique side, apart from President Machel, the talks were attended by Alberto Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Armando Emilio Guebuzza, minister of internal affairs; and Jacinto Soares Veloso, minister in the presidency of the republic.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, informed his interlocutor, who is in Yugoslavia for the first time as president of the Republic, about Yugoslav experience in the development of self-managing socialism and about the economic and social development of Yugoslavia. Spiljak said that Yugoslavia is interested in economic cooperation with Mozambique and added that Yugoslavia is interested, within the framework of possibilities, in further expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, which the experts of the two delegations will discuss in detail during this visit.

In a very detailed 1-hour speech President Samora Machel spoke about Mozambique's efforts to build, under conditions of constant threats from the racist regime in South Africa, its own road to socialism and to successfully resist armed threats and counter-revolution, financed from outside. "We are building a nonracial society," Samora Machel emphasized. He also said that Mozambique is a consistent nonaligned country on whose territory there are no foreign military bases. "Tito was our constant inspiration in the struggle for independence," the Mozambique president emphasized and said that "remembering Tito we also remember our revolutionary struggle." President Machel emphasized that nonalignment is an exceptionally important factor of international relations and stressed the readiness of the frontline states to persist in the struggle for independence of Namibia and for the complete decolonization of southern Africa. He also said that Mozambique favors a peaceful solution of the Namibian question, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 435 and 478. Speaking about the possibilities to expand economic cooperation, President Machel said that there is great interest in Mozambique in the formation of joint mixed enterprises in the building trade, agriculture, and development of tourist capacities.

At the end of the talks Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, presented Samora Machel with the Order of Yugoslav Star with Sash.

Spiljak Hosts Dinner

LD121328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his wife. During the dinner, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

The guests included distinguished personalities of Yugoslavia's political, social, economic, and cultural life, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, and associates of President Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mika Spiljak's toast: Turning to his guest, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said, among other things:

"Now that you are among us, Comrade Machel, as president of the friendly People's Republic of Mozambique, it is understandable that we vividly remember the time when you visited us as leader of your country's National Liberation Front and outstanding fighter for the freedom of Africa. Our friendship and cooperation began in those years. The Mozambique people's heroic struggle for independence filled us with respect and admiration. Especially since we too endured the hard road of struggle for life and development in freedom and independence.

Today, our peoples have many identical aspirations. Each in our own way, we are building a socialist society in accordance with our own needs and conditions. The conditions in which your people are doing this are not at all easy. The achievements of your victory are constantly subjected to external threats. This is why the achievements of the people of Mozambique, led by the Frelimo party, in the socioeconomic transformation of the country and in consolidation of its independent international position, deserve even greater respect. We in Yugoslavia follow this with great attention and sympathy. In your efforts, you can -- as you have to now -- always rely on our cordial support."

Referring then to cooperation between the two friendly countries, Mika Spiljak emphasized that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique has always been based on relations of mutual respect, understanding, and equality. "I think we can be pleased," the president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized, "with what we have achieved. However, at the same time, we are no less persistent in our endeavor to make bilateral cooperation still better. There are still many unexploited possibilities -- for new contents and forms of long-term links, above all in economic and scientific-technical cooperation and also in all other fields of mutual interest. In our talks today we also confirmed that we are equally interested in this."

Referring to the development of the international situation, Mika Spiljak concluded: "We share deep concern about the situation in the world. The present crisis of political and economic relations is almost without precedent. The most vital areas of mankind are in danger. Increased confrontation between the great powers and blocs is accompanied by the arms race and ever more frequent application of the policy of force, pressure and interference in the affairs of others. Parallel with this, the possibilities for solving big economic problems are getting smaller. Lack of agreement has already brought many developing countries to the brink of existence.

Peace, security, and development on the African Continent are facing many tests. There are increased tendencies to restrict African countries' efforts to overcome the difficult heritage of the colonial past by faster development.

The solution of Africa's problems demand the support and understanding of the entire international community, but without foreign presence and without interference from outside. Yugoslavia supports all efforts which lead to strengthening the unity and action ability of the Organization for African Unity whose role is irreplaceable in advocating the authentic interests and aspirations of the African peoples.

The situation in the region to which your country belongs is a drastic example of the consequences of a policy which is contrary to all norms of international behavior. By its illegal occupation of Namibia over many years and by constant acts of aggression against your and other frontline states, Pretoria's racist policy is endangering peace and security in this whole area. Yugoslavia is striving for an urgent solution to the problem of Namibia on the basis of the United Nations plan so that this tormented people can finally achieve its rights. This is why we most sharply condemn the system of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa as being incompatible with human dignity and with mankind in general. This is why we support SWAPO -- the only legitimate representative of the aspirations of the people of Namibia -- and the frontline states in defense of the achievements of their freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

All this draws Yugoslavia and Mozambique still closer together in their cooperation which, above all, serves to further affirm the principles and aims advocated by the policy of nonalignment in exchange for the present relations of inequality and insecurity in the world. The nonaligned countries do not demand redistribution of power and someone else's wealth but democratic relations in the world. This means every country has equal right to undisturbed development and participation in the solution of questions which cannot be in the strategic interest of only a few, because they are vital for all countries and peoples in the world. These are great tasks facing the nonaligned countries. Cooperation between our two countries on the bilateral level and within the framework of the movement for nonalignment represents a contribution to joint efforts for their implementation. I am certain that our present meeting will stimulate an even greater contribution in this respect."

Machel Dinner Speech

MB130743 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] President Samora Machel exposed in Belgrade yesterday the tensions promoted by imperialism to frustrate the struggle peoples wage for freedom, independence, and progress. The Mozambique head of state was speaking at a dinner given by Mika Spiljak, his Yugoslav counterpart, and added that in the Middle East Israel follows its expansionist action with impunity in a vain attempt to reduce the Palestinian people to passivity and subservience.

With regard to Latin America, Marshal Samora Machel exposed the arrogance and prepotency of those who intend to continue to impose exploitation and capitulation, saying that it is against this that the peoples of the Central America region have raised up.

Focusing his speech on Southern Africa, President Samora Machel said that despite the profound positive transformations that are taking place in the correlation of forces, imperialism has transformed the nazi-facist regime of South Africa into an instrument to fight our peoples. The Mozambique leader exposed the utilization of armed bandits by the racists in order to perpetuate an undeclared war against the People's Republic's of Mozambique. The armed bandits and mercenaries massacre and maim the people and destroy their property. They sabotage economic and social installations, and abduct and murder foreign workers who work with us for the development of the country, Marshal Samora Machel explained.

He then said that the racist and warmongering Pretoria regime flagrantly and systematically violates by land, air, and sea the territorial integrity of our country, in an attempt to draw attention away from the fact that it is opposed by the majority of the South Africa people who are passing through a growing state of revolt.

Talks With Markovic

LD131958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], who is paying our country an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. On the Yugoslav side the talks were also attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials; and on the Mozambique side by Joaquim Chissano, Armando Guebuza, and Jacinto Veloso, members of the Politburo.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, it was noted that relations between the LCY and Frelimo, which have a good tradition going back as far as the period of the Mozambique people's liberation struggle, are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, and mutual understanding. Both sides expressed interest in promoting such cooperation, and considered that the possibilities for doing so are favorable.

The importance of mutual cooperation and dialogue in the struggle for the goals of non-alignment were particularly stressed. President Machel spoke about the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique and about Frelimo's orientation in the socialist building of the country in keeping with the specific conditions and by relying on one's own resources. Samora Machel pointed to the exacerbation of the situation in southern Africa caused by the intensified aggressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa against neighboring countries. He also spoke about the struggle for liberation and in particular about efforts to achieve cooperation among the "frontline countries."

Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the LCY's experience and socialist role in the struggle for socialist self-management and about conditions in Yugoslavia. He expressed the LCY's solidarity with and support for the struggle of the people of Mozambique against foreign pressures and with the aim of overcoming internal difficulties, emphasizing our desire to see Mozambique continue developing as an independent and socialist country. He also stated that the LCY and our country are extending comprehensive support and aid to the liberation movements of southern Africa. Support for African countries' independence in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and all the forms of domination and hegemony is a permanent orientation stemming from our own revolutionary struggle, Markovic said.

The two sides also exchanged information about other current international issues, especially in connection with developments in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. Both sides expressed their conviction that this meeting, the first of its kind between the LCY and Frelimo, will contribute to further increasing cooperation between the LCY and Frelimo, between the two nonaligned countries, and to friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Mozambique.

At the lunch given by Dragoslav Markovic after the talks in honor of President Machel, toasts were exchanged between them.

Meets With Planinc

LD141231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today met Samora Machel president of the Republic of Mozambique, at the palace at Dedinje.

The conversation, held in a very cordial atmosphere and in the tone of close friendship which characterizes the relations between our two nonaligned countries, was attended from the Yugoslav side by R. Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; R. Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; M. Agovic, SFRY ambassador to Mozambique; and others; and from the Mozambican side by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; P. Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Soares Veloso, minister in the Presidency of the Republic; and others.

President Machel expressed thanks for the very friendly reception in Yugoslavia as well as for the understanding he encountered during his present talks for the problems of Mozambique and its faster development. He emphasized that he was not surprised by this in view of the assistance which Yugoslavia extended during the struggle for the liberation of the country.

M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and President Machel paid the greatest attention during the conversation to further development of bilateral relations between the SFRY and Mozambique, especially in the economic field for which, they said, objective possibilities and mutual interest of our two countries exist. In this respect it was mutually stated that Yugoslavia could participate in the faster development of Mozambique, which has considerable natural resources, in several fields such as agriculture, transport, industry, mining and others where Yugoslav technology and experts could offer great help in their development. The expansion of mutual equal cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit also contributes to the implementation of ideas of greater cooperation between the developing countries. It was emphasized that this was of particular interest in the present conditions of world economic crisis which especially affects the developing countries. Such cooperation also helps these countries to consolidate their independence.

President Machel invited M. Planinc to visit Mozambique.

VISIT OF FRG INTERIOR MINISTER ZIMMERMANN

Dolanc Receives FRG Counterpart

LD122122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, arrived in Belgrade today for an official visit to our country at the head of a delegation of his country's internal affairs organs at the invitation of Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs. At Belgrade airport the visitors were met by Stane Dolanc and a group his aides. Also present was Wolfgang Gerz, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy in Belgrade.

Official talks will begin tomorrow. Apart from questions of bilateral cooperation and the further promotion of the highly fruitful contacts between the two ministries, the two ministers and their aides are expected to pay particular attention to questions of mutual interest.

These are, primarily, the struggle against international terrorism, narcotics smuggling, and forgery of money, and the prevention of all forms of crime.

Dr Zimmermann is also expected to be received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, tomorrow.

Planinc Receives Zimmermann

LD131419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received West Germany's interior minister, Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs.

During the cordial conversation which was attended by Stane Dolanc and Dr (Wolfgang Herz), charge d'affaires for the FRG in the SFRY, certain questions were discussed concerning cooperation between the internal affairs ministries of the two countries.

It was noted with satisfaction on both sides that this cooperation, in the context of overall cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG, is developing very well. At the same time, both sides reaffirmed the desire to further cooperation strengthen between their ministries in the interests of both countries.

Dolanc, Zimmermann Hold Talks

LD131729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today held talks with Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG minister of internal affairs, who is heading a delegation of his country's internal affairs organs on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The two ministers and their associates discussed questions of bilateral cooperation and further promotion of contacts between the two departments in the struggle against all forms of terrorism, smuggling of drugs and other narcotic substances and the forging of money, as well as the prevention of all other aspects of criminal activity.

Federal Secretary Stane Dolanc pointed out the activities of extremist terrorist fascist emigres, originally from Yugoslavia, as well as acts of violence and terrorist acts against Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad, and against diplomatic-consular and economic missions of the SFRY in the FRG. Minister Zimmermann emphasized that the FRG was prepared to do everything within its laws to prevent any terrorist activity against Yugoslavia.

He also informed Dolanc of the FRG government's decision to introduce lead-free gasoline as of 1 January, 1986 and to drastically reduce the concentration of pollutants in motor vehicle emissions. These changes will also affect Yugoslavia, one of the countries most frequented by German tourists during their annual holiday.

The delegation of the FRG internal affairs organs today visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and placed a wreath on the grave of the Yugoslav president.

Minister Zimmermann and members of his delegation will visit Sarajevo as guests of the organization committee of the 14th Winter Olympics, where they will familiarize themselves with the grounds and competition sites of the Olympics, the biggest sports event in Yugoslavia, scheduled for February 1984, and will discuss questions of security in this connection.

At the end of the visit, it was agreed to hold regular working contacts between the security services of the two countries.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDENT DETAILS SITUATION TO MEDIA

LD132048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pristina, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo have not done any good to the province. On the contrary, these events only irritated working people and citizens throughout our country and affected their understanding of the need for faster development of the province. They especially negatively affected the positive development of all overall relations and particularly the affirmation of the Albanian nationality, which has so far made enormous steps in its development. In the final analysis, the hostile events in 1981 only slowed down the process of the province's development in all fields.

This was one of the answers given by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee, to several questions from 50 foreign journalists who arrived today on a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and will visit several economic and social institutions.

During a 2-hour conversation, Kurtesi informed foreign journalists in detail with the political, security and economic situation in the province and answered about 20 questions which mainly referred to the prospects of a lasting and overall stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, the development programs through associating work and resources, the exploitation of the natural potential of Kosovo, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, and relations with Albania.

Kurtesi first pointed to the enormous results achieved by Kosovo in the socialist development, and to the assistance extended by the entire social community in this respect. He emphasized that the development prospects of this province are also based on this solidarity and on the creation of conditions for the exploitation of Kosovo's own potentials.

At the same time, he said, the political and security situation is becoming increasingly stable and is improving daily thanks above all to the wide activity of the League of Communists and all subjective forces.

Answering the question as to how long Albanian nationalism and the slogan "Kosovo Republic" will be present in Kosovo, Kurtesi said that the place of this hostile activity essentially depends on the acting of subjective forces. Its place is getting smaller and will continue to grow smaller, but it is unrealistic to expect that Albanian nationalism and irredentism will be quickly uprooted, especially in view of the situation in international relations and the activity of hostile emigrants. These hostile forces are being especially "nourished" by the behavior of the Albanian leadership. If positive changes occurred in this respect, many difficulties in Kosovo would be overcome more easily. Relations with Albania are at a standstill, with the exception of economic relations which have the prospect of becoming wider than to date.

The normalization of relations is essentially being hampered by Albania's refusal to accept the cultural cooperation convention and the attempts to limit cooperation solely to the links with Kosovo, to develop it unilaterally and to use it for interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. The current Albanian leadership is not in a position to accept normal cooperation between the two countries and peoples which in the past had many bright moments in the common struggle, especially during the revolution.

He stated that 39 development programs were being implemented in Kosovo on the bases of associating work and resources, 14 with the economy in the republic. The implementation of these programs and the improvement in the climate of intranational relations will create the most essential conditions for ending the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, some 13,000 of whom have left Kosovo since the counterrevolutionary events. In this connection, Kurtesi emphasized that it would be statistically difficult to establish how many of them left because of pressure and political climate and how many for economic reasons. The statement by Comrade Mitja Kibicic on the newcomers to Kosovo has been incorrectly interpreted, and the same is true of the statement by Fazli Kajtazi, who in fact said that the arrival of experts in Kosovo should not be understood as a third colonization of Kosovo. There was no reaction to the incorrect interpretation of Kajtazi's words because it might have been counterproductive, and no measures will be taken against him, Kurtesi said in answer to a question. We are interested, he added, in the return and arrival of experts who are needed in Kosovo, especially now when large economic projects such as "Kosovo B" or "Feronikal" are being completed and put into operation.

Answering a question on the reasons for the sentence passed on Tahir Gecaj, Kurtesi said that he was sentenced as a member of an illegal hostile organization and as one of its top people. As the head of the information service of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee, he was at the source of extensive information, so that the weight of his guilt was not only in belonging to a hostile organization but also in the danger he represented by abusing his position for flagrant activity designed to undermine the country's constitutional order.

Answering another question, Kurtesi also said that a very small number of members of the special units of the Federal Secretariat for internal affairs had remained in Kosovo and that all security and protection tasks were in the main carried out by members of the provincial security organs, which have been strengthened by new forces and have been trained considerably better.

In connection with the investigation into the fire at Pec Patriarchate, Kurtesi said that teams of experts were still at work and that they excluded the fault in the chimney as its cause. The causes of fire in the palace are still being investigated and will be announced to the public when they are established, the president of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee said in his conversation with foreign journalists.

The group of foreign journalists visited the shock absorbers factory in Pristina, while tonight they will talk to representatives of Kosovo University.

SUBNOR CRITICIZES ALBANIAN INTERFERENCE

LD131114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its last session, the Presidium of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the War of National Liberation (SUBNOR) of Yugoslavia discussed, among other things, the views expressed about Yugoslavia at the recent congress of Albanian veterans in Tirana.

The Presidium issued a statement in this connection, stressing that in their greetings speech at the congress leading personalities of the Albanian veterans' organization and a representative of the Albanian Workers' Party again leveled crude accusations at Yugoslavia, its sociopolitical system and social order. In this connection they openly demanded a change in the constitutional order in Yugoslavia. This is crude interference in our internal affairs and an attack on Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. "Congress speeches," the statement says, "not only encouraged counterrevolutionary and irredentist elements, especially in Kosovo, to persist in their enemy activities, but also sought to foment national hatred for the other peoples of our community, especially for the Serbian people."

The SUBNOR Federal Board Presidium stresses that by extending support to such elements and coming out in favor of national intolerance the leadership of the Albanian veterans' organization identifies itself with the reactionary forces which oppose closer relations between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Albanian people. This leadership declares that it is in favor of continuing the hostile policy toward Yugoslavia and its nations and nationalities and is opposed to normalization and improvement of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. These attitudes of the Albanian veterans' organization are an attempt to desecrate and discredit the cooperation and friendship built and achieved between the Yugoslav peoples and the people of Albania during the war of national liberation.

The SUBNOR Federal Board Presidium judges that in the conditions created by the exceptionally tense and exacerbated international situation, actions and behavior of this kind are deeply opposed to the interests of goodneighborly cooperation, peace, and stability in the Balkans.

The statement ends by stressing that the veterans of Yugoslavia's war of national liberation will always energetically oppose any attempts to attack the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Yugoslavia from whatever quarter they come.

POLITIKA ON NUMBER OF PARTY OFFICIALS

AU122158 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 83 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The LCY has strengthened its ranks by accepting 43,400 new members in 1 year. In the same period, the party apparatus has increased by 161 employees. The newly employed include 56 officials. Despite all our prejudices that the League of Communists is "overpopulated" by paid officials, the data speak differently. There is one official to every 1,350 members, and the total number of officials in the LCY is 1,559. There are three times more people employed in the party apparatus who are presented in the statistics as "workers." At the end of last year there were 4,593 such people.

The LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina has 1,007 employees (269 officials), the LC of Montenegro has 207 employees (45 officials), the LC of Croatia has 1,093 employees (289 officials), the LC of Serbia has 2,645 employees, 593 of whom are officials. The LCY Central Committee employs 292 people, of whom are paid officials. The party apparatus of the LCY organization in the federal organs and organizations also has no dazzling figures: It has 16 employees, 6 of whom are officials.

The data show that the number of officials in the LCY Central Committee, in the LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in the LC of Montenegro was reduced last year as compared to 1981.

FOREIGN TRADE NETWORK PLANNING TO BE REDUCED

LD122357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 12 Oct 83

[By Dusan Reljic]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 12 (TANJUG) -- The decision announced by Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia to reduce by about 100 the number of the foreign trade officers representing its enterprises and banks abroad, has made a debate on the performance of the entire Yugoslav foreign trade network again topical.

Next month the Assembly of Yugoslavia will discuss a government report on the operation of the over 1000 offices of Yugoslav industrial, trade, banking, and travel organizations abroad which employ about 16,500 people, including 3,650 Yugoslav managers.

These offices, operating in 73 countries, handle about 55 percent of Yugoslavia's over-all trade with other countries. Their per capita overhead expenses amount to some 70,000 dollars a year, while their incomes range about "positive zero" -- the majority can hardly cover their own expenses.

Early this year a report published by the Chamber of Economy noted that only about 60 percent of foreign trade offices abroad operate satisfactorily, whereas the others should be closed as part of the general economic stabilization effort.

Public pressure brought to bear on the about 210 foreign trade enterprises and 15 or so banks to close their offices abroad which operate at a loss, has proved ineffective because of the backing the enterprises and banks often enjoy from political structures at the communal, provincial, or republican level.

Progressive fragmentation of the Yugoslav economy into eight more or less autarkic republican or provincial national economies has found its expression, among other things, in the development of corresponding foreign trade networks.

Critics of this situation say that the tendencies towards a Yugoslav common market, not those towards an integrated one -- as defined by the constitution -- are strengthening now.

The long-term economic stabilization programme, launched last summer, rests precisely on the surmounting of the autarkic tendencies and on a more intensive integration of the Yugoslav economy.

Should the assembly actually pass legal measures next month to reduce the country's foreign trade network, this would constitute no curtailing of Yugoslavia's ties with foreign countries. In fact, this would be a major step towards the establishment of sounder economic relations between them.

It will be noted that only efficacious foreign trade offices with strong backing throughout Yugoslavia can successfully operate on the world market and create room for larger imports by boosting the country's export.